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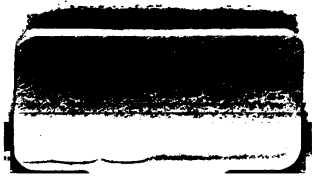
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1804





Rich^d. J. Broome

Walloshaw Cottage,
Oldham,

1857.

John Broome

1805

1894.



THE
MANCHESTER GUIDE.

A BRIEF
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE TOWNS OF
MANCHESTER & SALFORD,
THE
PUBLIC-BUILDINGS,
AND THE
Charitable and Literary Institutions.

Illustrated by a MAP, exhibiting the Improvements and Additions
made since the Year 1770.



Manchester,

Printed and Sold by JOSEPH ASTON, No. 84, Deansgate;
Sold also by all the Booksellers in Manchester; and
R. BICKERSTAFF, Bookseller, Strand,
LONDON.

—
1804.

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THIS

LOCAL TRIFLE,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD,

BY THEIR

OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Nov. 17, 1804.

PREFACE.

The number of strangers who are constantly settling in Manchester, to say nothing of the concourse of occasional visiters, afford an apology sufficient for offering to the public attention, what has long been wanted—a **MANCHESTER GUIDE** — briefly describing the public buildings, charities, &c. which are most worthy of notice, and affording the outlines of the history of a place which has become of so much commercial and national consequence.

The author of the following attempt to supply the acknowledged deficiency, pretends to no refinement of language, or elegance of diction; he does not presume to rank himself as a writer of history; he simply offers himself as a guide. The moment on which the design presented itself to his view, he sat down,
and

PREFACE.

and produced the first sheet, which was committed to the press almost as promptly as it was written. The work proceeded in this manner, sheet by sheet, as information was collected; the manuscript copy being seldom more than a sheet in advance of the press. This impatience for publication, which originated in some strong private reasons, has prevented that correctness of expression which the author wished; and has occasioned more typographical errors, than he would willingly acknowledge, under the head of "Errata."



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Entered at Stationer's Hall.

*Richd. Broome, Wallshaw
Cottage, Oldham. Oct. 1841*

THE

MANCHESTER GUIDE.

MANCHESTER, the second town in the kingdom, whether it be considered in a commercial, or (contribution to the public revenue being taken as the criterion) in a political point of view, is situated in the south of Lancashire, in W. long. 2. 42; N. lat. 53. 22; upon the rivers Irk, Medlock, and Irwell, * about seven miles
A from

* Besides the rivers enumerated above, until about twenty years ago, (when it was turned into the reservoirs at Shude-hill) a brook was honoured with the name of the *River Tib*. Its stream was sufficient to supply with water, several considerable dye-houses, which were situated upon its banks. Its line was, from Newton-lane, along Tib-street, (the name of the street being derived from the river) along Garden-street, across the head of Market-street-lane, along the present Back Moesly-street, through a small hamlet of houses called *Labourers' Fold*, which stood nearly upon the spot where York-street crosses Mosley-street, but considerably below the surface of those streets—from thence it ran across the head of Booth-street (giving the name of *Tib-lane* to a street which led towards its banks) very near St. Peter's church—and from thence, touching upon Alport-town, to its junction with the Medlock.

Comparatively small as this stream usually was, in times of flood, it was not without its terrors. It was subject to sudden risings, when it has been known to fill cellars, and, in some cases, the ground floors of houses. The editor of this Guide, remembers to have seen the pave-

from the junction of the latter, with the Mersey ; and 185 miles from London. The rivers Irwell and Mersey are navigable for vessels of fifty tons to Liverpool. The river Irk falls into the Irwell at the north, as doth the Medlock, at the south end of the town. The former has perhaps more mill seats upon it than any other stream of its length, in the united kingdoms ; and the latter, is highly valuable from its banks being the seat of many dye-houses, and by its supplying with water the navigable canal of the late Duke of Bridgewater, which extends from hence, to the valuable coal mines at Worsley, Walkden Moor, &c. to Preston-brook, where it joins the Grand Trunk navigation, and to Runcorn, where it falls into the Mersey. Besides this canal, there are others from Manchester, to Bolton, and Bury ;—to Ashton-under-line, Stayley Bridge, Stockport, and the Peak Forest. The canal to Rochdale and Sowerby Bridge is expected very shortly

ment, at the top of Market-street-lane, torn up by its violence. The fall of rain had occasioned so great a flood, that the pressure “blew up” the arch under which, the stream crossed the street.

Many estates in Manchester, have this *petite* river, for their boundaries ; and the name of *River Tib*, is to be found in many writings by which the possessors claim a right to hold their property. In all probability, a few more years, will make the existence of such a stream, dignified as it has been, by the name of a river, a matter of doubt ; and perhaps the report classed with the legend of Sir Launcelot's killing the Giant in Castle Field.

shortly to be completed, which will give a much nearer rout to Hull than the circuitous one through the Grand Trunk canal. Indeed, at this time, there are only a few miles of land carriage, upon the new line. With all these advantages derived from water-carriage to so many places, and more particularly to Liverpool, the second sea-port in the kingdom, no wonder that Manchester has attained such consequence in the commercial world; seconded as these advantages have been, by the active industry, and superior genius of its manufacturers.



AIR, WATER, and FUEL.

Relatively considered, Manchester is situated on low ground; there is a descent to it, which ever way it is approached. The air is perhaps too moist, partly owing to its situation at the junction of three rivers; and partly to its laying so immediately in the vicinity of the range of Yorkshire hills, from which the clouds, gathered over the western ocean, are driven back into the valley; and, perhaps, something ought to be attributed to the circumstance of many of the old streets being built upon morasses, and the site of old pools of water. Hanging-ditch, is

A 2

literally

litterally built upon the foss of the Romans. In Cateaton-street, formerly, was a corn mill, worked by the stream of water, which ran down Hanging-ditch, under the Hanging-bridge, and emptied itself into the Irwell near the old bridge. From the mill in this situation, Old Millgate derives its name. A pool of water, extending from Market-street-lane to King-street, at one time covered the scite of the late shambles, Pool-fold, † and the Dissenters Chapel in Cross-street. In this pool, in the time of the Saxons, according to Mr. Whitaker, was placed the ducking-stool for offenders against good order ; and which, in later times, fresh in the memory of hundreds in Manchester, was placed on the margin of the pool in front of the Infirmary. * Marsden-square was formerly a pool of water, as was also the east side of Brown-street : the last remains of which was a horse-pond opposite the upper end of Norfolk-street.

Notwithstanding

† When the pool was first drained, it was but partially done ; as we find, when the ancient family of the Ratcliffes built Ratcliffe-Hall, a part of which forms the public houses, the Sun, and the King's Arms, in Pool-fold, it was furnished, according to the fashion of those times, with a moat, which appears to have been drained, and the posts and chains taken away, about 1650.

* The last " Ducking-stool" which was erected, was never used ; but it served to keep the ladies of easy virtue, by its terrific aspect in some degree of regularity. It was taken down when the present iron palisades were placed round the pool.

Notwithstanding the low situation (its crowded population considered) Manchester is a healthy place; especially if we are to judge of it by the longevity of its inhabitants, and the bills of mortality, which exhibit a far greater number of births than burials. Perhaps, no town in Europe, equally populous, can boast of a greater proportion of aged persons.

The water for culinary purposes, is chiefly obtained from wells, furnished with pumps. * There is but one draw-well in the whole town, and that, very properly, is inclosed in a building which is alway locked, except the well is in actual

* Dr. Percival in his "Essays, Medical, Philosophical and Experimental," says that "The Manchester pump water is in general very hard and impure. It is impregnated with a large quantity of selenite, and contains also no inconsiderable proportion of alum."

4th edition, vol. 1. page 226.

"It would be foreign to my present purpose to enter into a detail of the endemic diseases of Manchester. But one observation I cannot omit, that the inhabitants of this place are peculiarly subject to glandular obstructions, and scrophulous swellings. And that water loaded with astringent, earthy salts, hath a direct tendency to produce such complaints, has been already, I hope, fully evinced." Ibid. page 190.

"Manchester pump waters are too hard to be much improved by salt of tartar, without rendering them offensive to the palate." Ibid page 192.

"HARD WATER is softened by being filtered through stone. And if it were first boiled a sufficient length of time, and then filtered, it would be rendered tolerably pure, potable, and salutary, and at the same time much better adapted to a variety of culinary uses." Ibid page 227.

actual use. Two springs in Castle Field, which issue from the side of the brow, have the reputation of better water than any other wells ; and are much resorted to, for the tea table. The next in reputation, is a pump in the College yard. Whether either of the springs have been analyzed or not, does not come within the knowledge of the editor of this work.

Almost every house of moderate size, is furnished with a lead cistern, which serves as a reservoir for the rain which falls upon the building. By some, this water is used not only for cleaning, but for brewing, and even culinary purposes. Many of the old streets are supplied with soft water, from the Infirmary pool, and the pits at Shude-hill, by the means of pipes, brought from them. The reservoirs are kept full, by means of an engine near Holt Town, which throws up water from the river Medlock, above the level of Shude-hill pits, into which it runs ; and from thence in pipes, under the pavement in Oldham-street, into the Infirmary pool, from whence it descends into the lower parts of the town. *

With

* At the west end of the exchange, which was taken down in 1792, was formerly a conduit, which supplied that part of the town with

With the exception of the south side, Manchester is surrounded by coal-mines; though none are near enough to tempt the proprietors to follow the example of the Whitehaven colliers, and undermine the town. The chief supply of coal is from the neighbourhood of Oldham, Ashton-under-line, Dukenfield, Hyde, Denton, Bradford, Clifton, Worsley, Walkden Moor, &c. The average price, laid down in Manchester, at present, is about seventeen shillings and sixpence per ton. Those got in the neighbourhood of Oldham, are the best for domestic fires; as are those of Bradford, for manufactories; the former partaking of the quality of Newcastle coal, cementing together; and the latter consuming remarkably quick. Those got
in

good water. It was conveyed by pipes from the spring at the top of King-street, which ceased to flow when the sinking of wells in the neighbourhood, had drained it. This was about 1775. Previous to the building of Norfolk-street, when known by the name of *Marriott's Field*, a kind of reservoir was kept up in the midst of it, (filled by pipes from the same spring which supplied the conduit,) from whence people fetched water, as well as from the conduit in the market-place. It is a circumstance which ought not to be forgotten, that certain houses in Saint Mary's Gate, were left by Isabella Beck (widow of the builder of the south side of the choir in the old church) who died in the reign of Elizabeth, to trustees, for the perpetual upholding of the conduit. If the town has not received, for the last thirty years, the benefit from the legacy, which the donor intended, perhaps, in justice, the Boroughreeve and Constables ought to have the rents arising from the land, to apply to some other public purpose.

in the mines at Worsley, &c. are of various qualities ; some approaching to the quality of the Oldham, and others to that of the Bradford coal, whilst some kinds burn with much difficulty, and form large pieces of dry matter, known by the name of *Basses*.

Besides the above kinds of coal, there is another which is pretty common here known by the name of Cannel. It is got in small portions in several mines, but the best is brought from Haigh, near Wigan, which has been long famous for its elegant appearance when manufactured (as it is capable of being) into a variety of ornamental utensils. It forms the most cheerful of fires ; and cold must be the body, and cold must be the heart, which seated in a family circle formed round it, that it will not warm.

On the south side of the town, although there is no coal, there is a good equivalent in the extensive peat bogs, which furnish fuel (provincially called *Turf*), which in the absence of coal, would be deemed invaluable. Scarcely any other fuel is used in the neighbourhood of the bogs ; but in the town, it is only used for the purpose of kindling the more favourite fuel, coal.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

It is the opinion of Mr. Whitaker (and it is not possible to quote better authority) that this station was occupied by the antient Britons, so long ago as 500 years before Christ; but it was not until the invasion of Britain by the Romans, that any thing like a town is supposed to have been here; at that time the Britons drew together for mutual defence, in places which had some natural fortifications. This gave birth to Manchester under the British name of Mancenion; that is, "a place of tents." In the year of the Christian æra, 79, it was conquered by Agricola, who changed its name to MANCVNIVM. It appears also to have been called MANDUESUEDUM, and MAMCESTRE, from which last, its present name is evidently derived.

On the conquest by the Romans, they built a castle, upon the scite of what has been since called *Castle Field*, near the conflux of the Medlock, with the Irwell. Tradition had changed the Roman army into a Giant of the the name of Tarquin, and the castle was some-

B

times

times called the Giant's, and sometimes Tarquin's castle. Leland, and Camden, seem to have mistaken the former for Mancastle. The protection afforded by a castle, gave rise to a town, which in probability, extended as low down as St. John's-street, since Aldport-town formed part of it, and now retains the name given to it, on the building of the new town about 920, when Edward the elder, king of the Mercians gave orders for fortifying the city (as it was then called) of Mancestre.

The foundations of the castle are still very visible, and are to be traced as an inclosure of about twelve acres. Within this area, many very curious pieces of antiquity have been discovered at various times, and are now adding to the value of the cabinets of many curious and scientific characters. The chief part of the old town was on the ground used a few years ago for military exercise; and recently made into a market for the sale of potatoes by the lord of the manor; upon the garden in the front of Alport-street, and the land upon which the present Tickle-street now stands. The whole of the land, which there is good reason to suppose the ancient town of Mancunium occupied, has

has been, in the memory of people now living, in appearance, a plot which had never served for any other than agricultural purposes; not a trace of the Romans, excepting the foundation of the Castle, being visible to any eye except that of an antiquary.

During the time the Romans kept possession, they formed a summer camp, upon the high ground which overlooks the junction of the rivers Irk and Irwell. For their further security, they conducted a foss from the river Irk, along the street now called Hanging-ditch, throwing a draw-bridge over it, towards the castle. The name of the bridge is still preserved, though it has long been permanent, on which houses have been built and re-built for ages. A small part of the old ditch is still visible on the south side, where the sunk yards and the roofs of the buildings below, distinctly mark it.

The Roman road from this station to Ribchester, is easily traced over *Stony Knolls*, on the foot-way to Kersall Moor. On that side, the Summer Camp of this warlike people, was sufficiently strong by nature to repel any force the almost naked Britons could bring against

B 2

it

it; and the fess, furnished as perfect a security on the other side.

On the evacuation of the island by the Romans, the Castle and its appendages reverted to the Britons; who, when they called in the Saxons to assist them in repelling the Picts, lost it again. The auxiliaries turned their arms upon their employers, and secured the best parts of a fruitful island to themselves. They, in their turn, were robbed of their territory by the Danes, who, towards the latter end of the ninth century nearly destroyed Manchester, as well as many other towns. * Edward the elder, king of the Mercians looked upon the situation with a military eye, and on its being re-built in 920, fortified it.

Under the Saxons, Manchester fell to the lot of a chief who established himself upon the late summer

Camden says, that in his days, the inhabitants of Manchester had an opinion, that the name of their town was derived from the stand made by its inhabitants against the Danish invaders; the name signifying, according to them, *The city of men*, and they are, says the venerable antiquary, "Wonderful proud of an opinion so much to their honour. " But these good people are not aware, that *Manecunium* was its name " in the British times, so that an etymology taken from our English " language, falls to the ground. I should rather derive it from the " British word *Mam*, signifying a stone, it standing on a stony hill; " and below the town at Collyhurst, are noble and famous quarries."

summer camp of the Romans ; and, probably, finding it troublesome to send his corn so far as the old mill upon the Medlock, since called Knott's Mill (a corruption as some good authorities suppose, of Canute's Mill) erected a new one upon the Foss, where Cateaton-street now stands. About this time, the lord, living as before mentioned, upon the overlooking eminence of Hunt's-bank, then called the Baron's Court, built a new church, dedicating it to Saint Mary, jointly parochial with the old one dedicated to Saint Michael, which was situated in the old town, at a considerable distance from his court. The new one was built in a field supposed, by Mr. Whitaker, to have contained six acres, and to have been the scite of the present St. Ann's-square, and Exchange-street. On the erection of this church a few houses were soon erected on the way to it from the baronial court ; and from that road towards the church. These houses were the origin of the street now called Deansgate, and that still called St. Mary's-gate, which, without doubt, retains its original name. Deansgate, Mr. Whitaker offers strong reasons to prove, had its present name, about that time, since the title of *Rural Dean* was that which was borne by

by the head of the church in Manchester. The Dean lived then, according to our learned authority, in a dwelling which stood nearly upon the spot now occupied by No. 94 in that street, and which certainly, in after ages, was the parsonage house, the glebe land being attached to it, and included all the land from Saint Mary's-street to the old bridge, and from Deansgate, for that length, to the river's edge. A few small plots of this land, have been alienated from the church, but the major part still remains to it; and one portion bears the name of the PARSONAGE.

In Saint Mary's church-yard, a fair was annually held, at which the lord demanded a toll; to levy which, he set up a gate at the avenue where the cattle, &c. were driven into the fair. The place is still called Toll-lane, though the reason has long since ceased. The next houses which were built after Deansgate and Saint Mary's-gate, would be on the margin of the field appropriated by the lord of the manor for a market-place. By degrees it was built on every side, and at that time, it had more pretensions to the character of *spacious* than it now has; for the houses which stand between
Exchange-

Exchange-street and the Old Shambles, were evidently erected afterwards, when building-land became valuable in the centre of the town, and tempted some lord to encroach upon the convenience of the market, which his predecessors had established.

The street called Old Millgate, evidently had its name from its being the way to the mill in Cateaton-street ; though it acquired the appellation of *Old* when the water of the Foss, was turned into the ancient channel in the bed of the Irk, on which another mill was erected, and which, in its turn, gave the name of *Long Mill-gate* to another street, which in process of time added to the magnitude of Manchester.

In Doomsday book, * we have evidence in favour of the above opinions respecting the infancy of the town, for we find mention in it, of a church of Saint Mary, and a church of Saint Michael,

* William the Conqueror, gave *Roger de Poitiers*, all the land between the Ribble and the Mersey ; but he did not long enjoy it, for engaging in rebellion, it was taken from him, and given to different persons, the lordship of Manchester being given to *Robert de Gredley* ; who, as well as *De Poitiers*, came in with the Conqueror. *Albertus de Gredley* gave to the church of Manchester, four bovates, or ox-gangs of land, in frank almoigne of his own demesne.

Michael, as being in MAMCESTRE, which is there called a manor. †

In 1301 Thomas Grelle (the lord of the manor, and patron of the church) granted the burgesses of Manchester a charter, constituting it a free borough. In 1313, it appears that John de la Warr, knight, was lord of the manor, and patron. The manor house then standing, as before related, on the scite of the College, and was called the Baron's Court. The last male heir of this family, * Lord de la Warr, who was in orders, and was the rector of Manchester, procured a licence in the ninth year of Henry V. 1422, for forming a collegiate church in Manchester, to consist of a Warden, and eight Fellows, of whom two were parish priests, two Canons, and four Deacons, two Clerks, and four Choristers. The founder endowed it liberally, and is said to have bestowed the value of twelve lordships upon this and other pious foundations.

There is little doubt that the old churches of
Saint

† In 1280, the rectory of *Mamces're* was worth 200 marks.

* On the death of this lord, Thomas de Gredley (without issue) the title of De la Warr, and the lordship of Manchester passed to *West*, the son of his sister Joan de Gredley, who had married a *West*.

Saint Michael and Mary, had fallen into decay ; being built of wood, as was the first Collegiate church; the present one of stone being built in the time of Henry the seventh. †

The erection of the new church would necessarily create new buildings, and possibly gave rise to Fennel-street, the upper end of Long Millgate, and perhaps the houses in Toad-lane, and Hyde's-cross. There is reason to suppose that about this time, Hanging-ditch, was at least partially drained; and that houses then began to arise out of a situation upon land, which had been for some hundred years, the bed of a river. But the drain was only partial, for within the memory of persons now living, and whose ages promise many additional years, the the cart road through Hanging-ditch, was through a wash-way, so narrow, that only one cart could pass at once; the rest of the space between the opposite houses, being a raised causeway, guarded by a battlement, to prevent foot passengers from falling into the water which ran along the cart road.

C

Leland,

† Upon the front of two very old houses at the upper end of Long Millgate are two curious old carved heads; these, it has been said, were part of the ornaments of the old church of Saint Mary,

Leland, the Topographer of the time of Henry the eighth, and who travelled through the kingdom in that reign, says "MANCHESTRE, " on the south side of Irwell river, standith in " Salford shiret, and is the fairest, best buildid, " quickest, * and most populous town of al " Lancastreshire, yet is in it but one parochē " church, but it is a college, and almost through- " out double illed *ex quadrato lapide durissi-* " *mo*: † Ther be divers stone bridgis in the " town, but the best of three arches is over " Irwell, dividing Manchestre from Salford, " which is a large suburb to Manchestre. On " this bridge is a pretty little chapel. ‡ The " next is the bridge which is over Hirke river, " on the which the faire builded college stand- " eth, as in the very point of the mouth of it. " On Hirke river, be divers fair mills that serve " the town. In the town be two fair market " places; § and almost two flyte shottes, || with- " out the town beneth on the same side of Irwell, " yet

* i.e. Most lively, or busy.

† Flagged with very hard square stones; a thing not common in those days, the floors of churches being generally of earth, as is the case now in some places, where rushes are annually strewed upon the floor to keep the feet of the congregation warm and dry.

‡ In latter days, converted into a dungeon, for securing persons accused of crimes and misdemeanors until regularly discharged by a magistrate, or committed to some prison for trial.

§ The present Market-place and Hyde's-cross.

|| Two arrows, shot as far as the bowman could shoot.

* yet be seen the dikes and foundations of Old
 “ Man Castle yn a ground now inclosed : the
 “ stones of the ruin of this castle, were trans-
 “ lated towards making of bridges for the town.
 “ It was not long season sins the chiroh of
 “ Manchestre was not collegiated. The town
 “ standeth on a hard rock of stone, els Irwell
 “ as weel appeareth in the west ripe * had been
 “ noiful to the town ; it is not navigable but in
 “ some places for vadys and rokkys.”

In the beginning of the sixteenth century,
 HUGH OLDHAM, Bishop of Exeter, a native of
 Oldham in Lancashire, and who died in 1519,
 founded the grammar school.

Of the eight places to which the privelege
 of a sanctuary was confirmed by stat. 32
 Henry VIII. A. D. 1540, Manchester was one,
 but the next year the privelege was removed to
 Chester, which the statute declares had a strong
 goale and a mayor, and had not the “ wealth
 “ credit, great occupings, and good order”
 which Manchester had. † The

* Perhaps alluding to the encroachment of the river at Broken-bank,
 opposite the Crescent in Salford ; where it is plain the river has for ages,
 been taking land from the Salford shore, and adding it to Broughton.

† Tradition says, that the sanctuary was situated at Hyde's-cross,
 and that the scite forms a part of the present Old Bear's Head.

The college of Manchester was dissolved by act of Parliament the first of Edward VI. and the lands demised to Edward Earl of Derby; who however kept several ministers to officiate in the church. In the following reign, Q. Mary refounded the college, and restored the major part of the lands; the Earl of Derby retaining the collegiate house, and some lands of considerable value. *

By this time, Manchester was become famous for its manufactures. In an act passed sixth Edward VI. 1552, for regulating the manufactory of woollen cloth, mention is made of Manchester cottons, Manchester rugs, and Manchester frizes, in which they are limited to length, breadth and weight after they were fulled; by which it is clear that they were of woollen, notwithstanding they were called *Cottons*. Another act passed in the next reign 1557, to amend the foregoing, recites in the same terms, *The Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire manufactures*. In the eight of Q. Eliz. 1565, an act was passed to regulate the fees

* Camden, in his *Britannia*, speaking of Manchester, says "In a park of the Earl of Derby, in this neighbourhood, called *Alparce*, I saw the foundations of an old square tower, called *Mancastle*, where the river *Medlock* falls into the *Irtwell*."

fees of the Queen's Aulnegér (the officer who examined and sealed manufactured cloth) in Lancashire. In the preamble to this act it was stated, "That it had been a practice with divers clothiers inhabiting the said county, to send clandestinely out of it, cottons, frizes, and rugs, without being previously sealed by the Queen's Aulenger.

In 1578, the 20th of Elizabeth, a new foundation was given to the college, which was then incorporated by the name of *Christ's College in Manchester*, to consist of a Warden, priest, and of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; four Fellows, priests, and Bachelors of Arts; two Chaplains or Vicars; four Singing-men, and four children. The Warden to have his appointment from the Crown, and the others to be elected, on a vacancy, by the Warden and Fellows. At this time Manchester is stated to have had ten thousand parishoners;

In this year there was a dispute between the lord and the town, respecting the choice of a Boroughreeve; the steward choosing John Gee, and the town Robert Langley. Perhaps this
dispute

dispute determined Lord de la Warr to dispose of the manor, for about the year 1600 the manor of Manchester was sold to Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, who had been Sheriff of London 1591, and Lord Mayor in 1599, *

An idea of the population of the parish of Manchester in this reign, may be formed from the order for raising men for repelling the Spanish Armada. The quota was 38 men forarquebussiers; 38 men for archers; and 144 men for bills and pikes. In the order for raising men to go to Ireland, to suppress the rebellion in 1599, the magistrates of Manchester were cautioned "not to send any vagabonds, or disorderly persons; but men of good character, and particularly young men, who were skilled in the use of the hand gun."

By way of contrast to present habits and prices, a few items are copied from an original M S. entitled, "A true inventorye off all the goods creditts cattells and chattells of Eliza-
" beth

* This Sir Nicholas, also purchased several large estates in the neighbourhood, and built the Hough-end, (now generally called *Old Hall*) near Chorlton, upon the place where a tenement had stood which had been rented by his father, and in which, in all probability, he himself had been born. It became the family seat for several generations.

" beth Gouldsmithe, late of Salford, in the pa-
 " ryshe of Manchester and countye of Lan-
 " caster, wydowe, deceased, beyinge prynced
 " and valued the twenty and ffyffth day of Sep-
 " tember Ao. dni 1588 by these 4 honeste men,
 " viz. George Holte, of Salforde aforesaid,
 " clothier, Wylliam Barlow of Manchester afore-
 " said, baker, George Holte of Manchester
 " aforesaid, lynnynwebster, and Hamnette
 " Hardman, of the same towne and countye
 " wollenwebster, as followeth."

IMPRIMIS, 120 poundes of the beste pewter valued at 7d the
pounde.

Item, 51 poundes of ould pewter at 5d per pounde.

Pewter and brass utensils are in great abundance, but only the following items of earthenware, or glass, appear in the inventory, which apparently is that of a very well furnished house.

Item, Drynkinge pottes and glasses at 00 02 00

Item, Two glasse bottles at 00 01 04

Item, 9 mugge pottes at 3d a peece 00 02 03

The "9 mugge pottes" were perhaps to contain butter, for the article immediately before them, is "74 poundes of butter at 2d ye pounde"

Under

Under the head of "housholde stuffe in ye house," amongst other things, are

Item, 12 Throwen buffyt stooles at	00 04 00
Item, A coffer wythe salt in yt in ye chymney end ..	00 01 04
Item, A picture of Jona and the whale, at	00 01 00
Item, 11 quyshons at 6d a piece	00 05 06
Item, A large byble at	00 06 00
Item, A lytle byble at	00 05 00
Item, A steele glasse and two broches at	00 01 00
Item, 20 yds of seellings at 16d ye yrd at	01 06 08
Item, A penn and ynkhorne of whyte boane ..	00 01 04

Under the head of "householde stuffe in the parlour, backsyde, and in other places," with many things of importance, are

Item, A standyng bedd and a truckle bedd at ..	00 04 00
Item, a warpinge stocke with ryngs and yarne in yt	00 02 06
Item, 2 paire of rugge loomes with their furnytur	00 06 00
Item, 10 loades of hay at 6s a load	03 00 00
Item, half a cow hyde at tannyng with Ric. Hurste	00 05 06
Item, 15 stoan of woollen yarne flocks at 2s 6d ye stone	01 17 06
Item, A cisterne of lead to keepe trayne in	02 13 04
Item, A payre of sheermans sheares at	00 03 00

Under the head of "householde stuffe in the chamber over the parlour and buttry," are the following,

Imprimis, one standynge beddstydd and a seel'd coffer standyng by ye syde of yt at	} 01 05 00
Item, half a flyrkyn of soape at	
Item	00 09 00

Item, 11 poundes of ffyne whyte yarne, valued at	00 15 07
17d the pounce which comes unto ..	
Item, A panne to put trayne to grease in	00 00 04
Item, A truckle bedd, and a spynnyng wheele in	} 00 01 10
goodwyffe Gymney backsyde house valued at	
Item, A payre of playing tables at	00 01 08
Item, A dunghyll on goodwyffe Gymney backsyde	00 01 08

Under the head of "Napperye ware" are the following articles.

Imprimis, on payre of sheetes wt open worke at	00 09 00
Item, 2 payre of sheetes of teare hempe at ..	00 06 08
Item, 8 payre of canvas sheetes at 2s 6d a payre	01 00 00
Item, 1 towell wythe knt worke	00 01 08
Item, 2 pyllowe bears wth blacke worke at ..	00 04 00
Item, 2 pyllowe bears wth whyte and blacke lace at	00 02 08

Under the head of "Elyzabethe Gouldsmyths apparell for her bodye" amongst other cloaths are the following, viz.

Item, A traynd gowne lyned wyth chamlett at	01 16 08
Item, her best cassocke at	02 03 04
Item, 3 ffrize gownes at	01 00 00
Item, A worstyd kyrtle with branched damaske	} 01 05 00
body and sleeves	
Item, A russett taffytaw kyrtle at	00 06 08
Item, 4 sylke hatts at	01 02 08
Item, 1 tammy mantyll at	01 00 00
Item, 1 taffytaw apron at	00 06 08
Item, 1 goulden gyrdle at	01 00 00
Item, 3 partlettis at	00 04 00
Item, 6 smocks at	00 08 00

D

Item,

Item, 8 cross clothes at	..	..	00 02 08
Item, 4 mufflers at	..	..	00 01 04

“ Four kyne valued as followethe, viz.

Imprimis, the largese cowe at	..	..	02 03 00
Item, the lesser cowe at	..	..	01 16 00
Item, the largest heyffer	..	..	01 10 00
Item, the lesser heyffer	..	..	01 03 00

Under the head of “ Apparell for George Gouldsmyth bodye” (perhaps her late husband) are the following :

Imprimis, A myllyam ffustyan dublytt at	..	..	00 10 00
Item, Oylpoyld sleeves, breches and a pair of moulds	00 02 00		
Item, A fryze jerkyn	..	..	00 02 00
Item, 2 seal skyn gyrdles at	..	..	00 01 02
Item, 2 payre of round hose at	..	..	00 02 00
Item, A cloake at	..	..	01 10 00
Item, A felt hatt and band	..	..	00 03 00
Item, Bookes at	..	..	02 06 08
Item, A dagger at	..	..	00 01 04

Among the silver plate are the following articles.

Imprimis, A sylver pott parcell gylt in weight 13 ounces at 4s 8d an ounce	..	} 03 00 08
Item, A great goblytt all gylt, contaynynge in weight 20 oz. 3 qurts at 5s an ounce	..	} 05 03 09
Item, A sylver salt and cover all gylt, contaynynge in weight 13 oz. 3 quartes at 6s the ounce		} 05 03 09
Item, 5 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ pynn and hookes at 4s 4d an oz.		01 03 10
Item, A spurr reycll and an oulde piece of money		00 16 00

In

In the valuation of the leases are the following.

Imprimis, the on halfe of the eddyshe in the meadow in the ould crofte at	} 07 10 00
Item, A lease of halfe of the sayd meadowe ioynly taken wyth George Holt for 3 yearss to come af- ter Crystmas 1588 at	} 07 10 00
Item, A lease of the dwelling house taken of Mr. Raphe Byrom at the ffirf for 21 years, and ther are yet unexpired 14 yeares ffrom the 17th day of February Ao. dni 1588 valued at	} 02 10 00

From the inventory of the goods in the ware-
house, it appears that the deceased had been
engaged in the then manufactory of Manchester,
rugs and frizes, no other articles appearing. By
way of shewing something of the value a few
items are selected.

Imprimis, 2 blacks ruggs yt were geven at ye buryall	01 14 00
Item, 2 blackk fryzes yt were geven at ye buryall	02 17 00
Item, 5 broade & 1 narrow ffriizes at 28s a pece	08 08 00
Item, 2 whyt ruggs at 23s a pece	02 06 00
Item, 1 graie fryze at	01 05 00

In the amount of "Clothe in Thomas Wolf-
fenden shoppe and at hys mylne," the value of
grey frizes seem to average about twenty four
shillings a piece; and the black frizes about
twenty-eight shillings, but "broade blacke
ffriizes" are valued at thirty-nine shillings each
D 2 piece.

piece. London fair, and Sturbitch fair seem to have been the markets where the goods then manufactured were sold. One head, in this curious old stock book, is "Clothe lyinge at London in Blakewell Hall, yt was lefte unsould atte London ffayre Ao, dni 1588." These goods were four packs of frizes valued at 35l. 9s. The account of debts (upwards of 650 pounds) due to the estate is headed thus: "Good debtes, doubtfull debtes, and desperat debtes all togather," a few are selected, as they exhibit the names of some of the then inhabitants of Manchester and Salford.

Hughe Boardman of ye Deansgate, broker	..	00 01 00
Richard Hall, vyntner	.. ..	00 05 00
Robert Massye, belman	.. ..	00 04 00
Robert Glover, uppone a pledge	.. ..	00 04 00
Robert Buckeley, apoticarye	.. ..	04 18 06
Mr. Straungwaies, senior	.. ..	00 17 10
Thomas Sorocoulde, preacher	.. ..	00 06 00
Richard Nugent, for 2 loades of haye	..	00 12 00
Edmonde Smythe, tealiar	.. ..	01 14 06
Raphe Sorocoulde, vyntner	.. ..	11 00 00
Gylbert Sorocoulde, shereman	.. ..	01 19 00
Richard Hurste, tanner	.. ..	05 00 00
Chadkinke the waggenman	.. ..	00 02 00
Wylliam Renshall for a packe clothe & cordes		00 02 06

In the same curious M. S. is also "An accompte made by me Richard Nugent, the 29th day

day of January Ao dni. 1589, to John Tip-
 pinge, for all suche sumes of monney as I
 receiued for ye usse of my mother in lawe Ely-
 zabethe Gouldsmyth at London ffayre Ao dni
 1588, shewinge what I received and what I have
 pd, and what remayneth unpaid in my handess."
 It appears that the whole sum received by him
 at the fair was 198l. 13s. 11d. In the account
 of his expenditure on this journey are the fol-
 lowing items:

Pd and spent in ridinge to London	..	00 13 05
Pd for my own dyett in London	.. ..	01 05 02
Pd for the standynge in the ffayre	.. ..	00 10 00
Pd for my horse, grasse in London	..	00 09 02

From attending the London fair, it seems he,
 the same journey, proceeded to Sturbich fair,
 where the receipts were 146l. 7s. and in his
 expences are,

Item, Pd and spent betwixt London and Cambridge	00 03 04
Pd for my standynge in the ffayre	.. 00 13 04
Pd for my dyett and spent uppon chapmen	00 09 08
Pd for washing	.. .. 00 00 04
Pd for greasing my boptes.	.. .. 00 00 02
Gavem in the house	.. .. 00 00 03
Pd ffor a portmantuan	.. .. 00 02 06
Pd ffor grasse for my horse 6 dayes	.. 00 01 06
Spent betwixt Cambridge and Manchester	00 06 10

In

In an account rendered at Easter Term 1589 to the before named John Typpinge, by a Richard Morris, of London (who appears to have been an agent there) the following articles are charged, as

Pd for 2 yrdes of Scamett for Isabella Goudsmyth	01 01 00
Pd for 3 yrdes of London Russett	02 02 00
Pd for 2 capps	00 07 06
Pd for 3 yrdes of changable Sylke grogram ..	02 00 00
Pd for 6 payre of gloves	00 18 00
Pd to John Strangwaies for sattyn and chamblet gown	05 14 00
Pd for felt hatts for John Typpinge syster ..	00 09 00
Pd for a payre of black worstyd stockings ..	00 07 06

The stockings, the value of money considered, were of a high price, owing perhaps to their then being a recent invention, *woollen hose* (made of cloth sewed like other garments) being then in general use; and worsted stockings little known except in the circles of fashion!

Little is known of the state of Manchester, in the reign of James the first, except that in 1605, it was visited by a pestilence, which is stated to have carried off, 1000 persons. †

In

† A piece of land containing six acres, in Collyhurst, was appropriated by the Lord of the Manor, Rowland Mosley, esq. as a burial place for those who died of this disease, and to erect cabins and build upon, at all times, when any infection of the plague shall appear in Manchester, for the relief and harbour of infected persons.

In this reign, Salford had become a populous place ; front Salford (then called Sarjeant-street) and Green-gate being nearly in the state they are now, in respect of the number of houses, and Trinity Chapel was founded. It does not appear to have been originally built of good materials, having been entirely re-built about the middle of the last century.

In the dispute between Charles I. and his parliament, Manchester took sides with the latter, and the town was taken possession of by the county militia. Fortifications were thrown up at the ends of the streets, which at that time consisted of the lower end of Market-street-lane, Deansgate (probably as high as Back King-street,) Old Millgate, and a few streets in the vicinity of the two market places. In September 1642, the Earl of Derby laid siege to the town with a force of 4000 foot, 300 horse, and seven pieces of cannon. His attack was directed from Salford, upon the only passage into the town, the old bridge, which was so well defended, that the Earl was obliged to retire after several days renewed labour, with considerable loss. The besieged seem to have been well secured from the attack, as they are said to have

have had only four men killed and wounded. In the course of the next year the town was better fortified and garrisoned.

In 1645 a pestilence again visited the town ; and by an ordinance of Parliament, dated December 9, 1645, it appears that it had raged with such violence, that for many months, none had been permitted to come in, or go out of the town. Its effects had been so dreadful, that the ordinance says, " Most of the inhabitants living upon trade, are not only ruined in their estates, but many families are like to perish for want, who cannot be sufficiently relieved by that miserably wasted country." In relief of their distressed situation, by order of Parliament a collection was made for the poor of Manchester, in all the churches and chapels in London and Westminster.

In a description of the towns of Manchester and Salford, annexed to a plan of the towns, as they appeared in 1650 we find, that the inhabitants had the reputation of being the most industrious people in the north of England : that the trade * consisted of woollen frizes, fustians,

rustians, sack-cloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkle, tapes, &c. That there were in the town, forty-eight subsidy men, beside burgesses, and that four quarters sessions, were annually held in it : * That it was then governed by a Steward, a Head-borough, and two Constables, with a Deputy Constable, and several inferior officers. The *parish* is stated to have eight chapels under the mother church, and to be twenty-two miles in circumference, and to contain upwards of 27,000 communicants. In probability, the chapels alluded to were those of Newton, Gorton, Chorlton, Stretford, Denton, Didsbury, Blakely, and Salford.

In the year 1651 the Hospital for Boys, and the Library were founded by the will of Humphrey Chetham, of Clayton, esq. of which a further account will be given under the head of public charities. In 1652 the town was dismantled of its fortifications, which no doubt had been a considerable burden upon the inhabitants, whose hopes were founded on the flourishing state of commerce, and not upon the art of war.

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On

* The sessions were then held in a room on the west side of the market-place, which has been used as an auction room for the last forty years.

On the return of order, at the restoration, Manchester took its part in the public rejoicings. The following letter, copied from a manuscript in possession of an ingenious antiquary, is descriptive of them, and is deemed sufficiently curious to merit insertion in this place.

“ The manner of the solemnity of King Charles the second’s Coronation at Manchester, in Lancashire, April 23d. 1661.

“ On Monday the 22d of April being the day before his Majesty’s coronation, that worthy and valiant gentleman Major John Byron (whose fidelity hath been sufficiently testified by his great sufferings in his Majesty’s service) did command his foot company, being freeholders, and consisting of 140 men well arm’d and disciplin’d, to attend the solemnization of the day, who all being in readiness the next morning, drew forth into the field ; whither Nicholas Mosley, esquire, a sufferer for his late Majesty, Captain of the auxiliaries raised in the town for defence of his Majesty’s most royal person and prerogative, did march into the same field with his company, consisting of about 220 men, most of them being of the better sort of this place, and bearing their own arms, in great gallantry, and

and rich scarfs, expressing themselves with great acclamations of joy and freeness to serve his Majesty. The ensign for the auxiliaries was blue and white, and in the middle a very rich crown of gold on both sides, with this motto underneath "*vincit qui palitur*" carried by Mr. Wm. Byron of this town, and at whose charge this said ensign was made, in their marching from the field and so to the church. Major Byron's company had the van, and before Captain Mosley's company, there march'd, in honour of the day, 40 young boys about the age of seven years, all cloathed in white stuff, plumes of feathers in their hats, blue scarfs, armed with little swords hanging in black belts, and short pikes upon their shoulders; and in the rear of the said Captain Mosley's company another company of elder boys, about twelve years of age, with muskets and pikes, drums beating and colours flying, marched in order. All being decently drawn up in the church yard, laid down their arms, and so passed into the church to hear the sermon prepared for the day, at which time there was such a concourse of people, who civilly and soberly demeaned themselves all the whole day, the like never seen in this, nor the like place. The Rev. Richard Heyricke, Warden of

E 2

this

this college, made an orthodox sermon upon these words, 2d Kings, 11th chap. 12 verse, *Then he brought out the King's son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony, and they made him King, and anointed him, and they clapped their hands and said God save the King:* which sermon is now in the press. After sermon, from the church marched in order, the Boroughreeve, Constables, and the rest of the burgesses of the town, not then in arms, accompanied with Sir Ralph Assheton, knight and baronet, and divers neighbouring gentlemen of quality, together with the said Warden and Fellows of the said college, and divers other ministers, with the town musick playing before them upon loud instruments, through the streets to the cross, and so forward to the conduit, officers and soldiers in their order; the gentlemen and officers drank his Majesty's health in claret running forth at three streams at once of the said conduit, which was answered from the soldiers by a great volley of shot, and many great shouts, saying God save the King; which being ended, the gentry and ministers went to dinner, attended with the officers and music of the town, the auxillaries dining at the same place. During the time of dinner, and until after sunset the said conduit did run with
pure

pure claret, which was freely drunk by all that could, for the crowd came so near the same. After an hour, or something more, spent in dinner, the drums did beat, and the soldiers marched into the field again, giving three great vollies, making the country therewith to echo, and from thence through several streets, bringing the aforesaid Major Byron to his own house, where making an halt, the Major began his Majesty's health in sack to the officers; the soldiers standing in rank and file, likewise drank the same, and echoed it with several vollies and acclamations of joy. So from the Major's house round about Salford, firing and shouting all along and at the door of the Major's Ensign's house, another halt was made, and the companies were drawn up in single file around the street, there freely entertained with sack and claret. Returning thanks with vollies of shot and great shouts, they marched back into this town, and after some few vollies and shouts were taken up with rain, and thereby prevented from marching: Bonfires being in every street, the bells continued ringing night and day, some fire-works running upon cords the length of one hundred yards, and so back again, with crackers in the air; which sport continued till almost midnight, but the spectators being much disappointed by the rain,

all

all the day being very clear and glorious. Bon-fires burning above a week ; unto which, suffer me to add these ensuing lines : that after Captain Mosley had received intelligence of the joyful , glorious, and prosperous carrying on of the day at London without prejudice, in that concourse (being honoured with the brightness of the sun unto which day the heavens gave testimony of their assent) did upon the first of May, march his company into the field, and there, in the middle of them, being drawn round, made a learned speech, declaring the goodness of God to this nation in the happy restoring his Majesty to his just right and privilege beyond all expectations of man, using arguments of obedience and grounds of thanks for his Majesty's preservation, and praying for his Majesty's long and happy reign over these nations, all the people cried, God save the King.—His speech was not long, only I say he made a speech. This ended, the company as before, with the young boys marched into the town, and were civilly entertained by Doctor Haworth, and others of their mark, and being drawn up at the cross and thereabout, all bare headed, drunk his Majesty's health in sack and claret, at the charge of Mr. Halliwell, giving a volly and shout, marching

marching through several streets, still firing and rejoicing until the evening, then lodged their colours, discharging the company until the 29th of May instant, being his Majesty's birth-day, and the day of his glorious return to Whitehall which is intended with thankfulness and all manner of rejoicing to be observed. It is desired that this should be printed, and though it come later, yet it is not inferior to many greater places. I could not give a true narrative in fewer lines, and therefore be pleased to excuse the prolixity and great trouble you are put unto, occasioned by your real friend, and subscribed by

your affectionate kinsman and servant,

WILLIAM HRAWOOD."

"*Manchester, May 7th, 1661.*"

Notwithstanding the growing celebrity of Manchester for its manufactories, it does not appear to have encreased very rapidly in size, till the beginning of the last century. In 1708 an act was obtained for building Saint Ann's church. It was erected upon a part of the old church yard belonging to the ancient parish church of Saint Mary, which, on the removal of the parochial rights to the Collegiate Church, had,

had, by degrees, admitted CERES to her ancient rites on the land. The writer of this sketch remembers a respectable old man, who died about the year 1780, say, that he perfectly recollected the whole of Saint Ann's-square and the church-yard, a corn-field, then called Acres Field; into which, on the nineteenth day of September, old style, the fair, still known by the name of Acres Fair, was annually held; and that sometimes the corn was rather prematurely cut, and carried off, on account of the right possessed by the lord of the manor, to hold his fair on that day. Saint Ann's-square was built soon afterwards. About the year 1735, the lower part of King-street, which had for some years been gardens for the inhabitants of the town, was built. It was not till many years after, that the houses at the upper end of the street were erected. In the year 1753 an act was procured for a third church, which took the old name of Saint Mary. In 1757 an act was obtained to exonerate the town from the obligation of grinding its bread corn at the mills belonging to the free school, as the town was grown too large to be regularly supplied with flour by them. In the year 1758, the trade of Manchester was evidently improved, for in that year, a coach
 was

was kept by a person in trade. The few carriages, which before that time had enlivened the streets of Manchester, having either belonged to persons whose patrimony, and not trade, had supported them, * or were the hackney coaches, which in 1750 attempted to form a stand in Saint Ann's Square, but which soon failed for want of the necessary support.

At the coronation of his present Majesty, a procession took place in Manchester, under the superintendence of the magistrates, in which the principal trades walked with suitable dresses and colours. They who displayed their taste and loyalty on that day, were in the following order, viz. tailors, wool-combers, worsted-weavers, shoe-makers, dyers, joiners, silk-weavers, and hatters. Weavers, or manufacturers of cotton, do not appear in the list ; if they joined in the procession at all, they were added either to the worsted or the silk-weavers ; not being a body, at that time, sufficiently numerous to form a shew of themselves ; though cotton, by the invention of the different machines for carding and spinning, has since become the staple of

F this

* The first coach ever kept in Manchester, is said to have been the property of a *Madam Drake*, who lived in Long Millgate, in a house the corner of Miller's-lane, now occupied by a baker.

this district, if it may not fairly be denominated that of the kingdom. Such is the revolution of the manufacturing system, in the space of little more than forty years !

During this period, perhaps, no town in the united kingdoms, has made such rapid improvements as Manchester. Every year has witnessed an increase of buildings, churches, chapels, places of amusement and streets, have started into existence with a rapidity which constantly afforded matter for astonishment in the minds of occasional visitors.

In 1776 an act was obtained for widening several streets near the centre of the town, . A subscription was raised for the purpose, and Old Millgate, Cateaton-street, and Saint Mary's-gate, which till then were only of sufficient breadth for the passage of a single carriage (as Toll-lane is now) were opened to their present width. At that time the roads into Saint Ann's-square, from the market-place were under a gateway, similar in breadth to the entrance from Market-street-lane into Pool-fold; and a foot-way, denominated, very properly, the *Dark Entry*. Between the two passages were old buildings,

buildings, which in 1777 were pulled down, and a passage opened, which has formed the present Exchange-street.

The streets which were then improved, had long been a disgrace to the town. They had often doomed the unwary passenger to broken limbs, and sometimes to death; to say nothing of the unwholesomeness of so confined a situation; for our ancestors had seemed solicitous to shut out the wholesome air of heaven from their habitations. In 1792 the centre of the town was further improved by taking down the Exchange, which had seldom been used for the purpose its name seems to designate, but was a harbour for vagrants and dirt. The scite is marked with posts and a stone pillar, or rather pillars supporting a clock, which, from some cause seldom points to truth. The king's arms decorate the north side—those of Manchester the south—and on the west, are the names of the munincipal officers for the year it was erected.

To give an idea to strangers of the rapid increase of Manchester, it may be proper to state—that the whole of the town, north-east of Scotland Bridge, Long Millgate, and Shudehill;

east of Market-street-lane, Church-street, and Turner-street—and west of Deansgate from the Star-Inn-yard, has been built since the year 1770; and Salford has experienced a similar increase in that period. * This proves the assertion of the increase of Manchester having been more rapid than any other town in the kingdom, was not made without mature deliberation.

In this short sketch of the History of Manchester, it was not intended to trace the progress of the manufactures which have enriched it. This work is intended simply as a guide. The cause of the prosperity of Manchester, is obviously, the ingenuity and industry of its inhabitants; but a history of the inventions, tracing every improvement from infancy to its present perfection, would require volumes. In the description of the various public buildings, the dates of their erection, will be a continuation of this sketch. They will add to the information already given, and assist the curious in their enquiries, respecting the astonishing increase of Manchester, in population, prosperity, and buildings.

POPULATION.

* In the plan annexed to this volume, the size of the town in the year 1770 is distinctly marked by a difference in the shade.

POPULATION.

On this interesting subject, it may be proper, before the result of the census in 1801 is mentioned, to state the progress of population. This can be best done from the register of the collegiate church, in which we find the following statement of the baptisms, marriages, and deaths, at that church.

Year.	Christ.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Christ.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1580	206	158	50	1750	740	902	279
1590	201	264	25	1760	793	818	380
1600	210	141	72	1770	1050	988	429
1605	175	1078	61 *	1780	1566	993	455
1610	275	172	63	1790	2756	1940	1120
1620	297	284	96	1791	2960	2286	1302
1630	310	195	71	1792	2660	1605	1657
1640	303	297	86	1793	2579	1491	1234
1645	143	1212	67 *	1794	2148	1260	1066
1650	144	182	35	1795	2130	1768	1170
1660	162	135	37	1796	2258	1394	1348
1670	188	149	176	1797	2671	1332	1384
1680	185	264	66	1798	2653	1376	1199
1690	173	163	64	1799	2706	1364	1275
1700	231	229	133	1800	2463	1639	1099
1710	211	235	128	1801	2267	1753	1242
1720	290	273	148	1802	3077	1408	2120
1730	305	548	210	1803	3546	1162	2332
1740	552	700	194				

* In these years, the town was visited by the Plague.

In

In the foregoing table, it must be noted, that the baptisms and marriages enumerated, all took place at the old, or collegiate church; and that the burials, were either at that church, or in the new burial ground near Saint Michael's church, which is attached to that of the collegiate. The whole of the baptisms, and the burials at the other churches of the establishment, besides those of the very numerous, and varied descriptions of dissenters, none of which are taken into the account, mark a population only inferior to the metropolis.

An account of the inhabitants in 1717 states them at 8000. In 1757 they had increased to 19,839, agreeable to the statements of the petitioners against, and the defenders of the continuation of the exclusive corn-mills on the Irk. So far we have had only calculations to go upon. In the year 1773 an actual enumeration took place, when it appeared there were

	In Manchester.	In Salford.	Total.
Houses (inhabited)	3403	866	4268
Families ..	5317	1099	6416
Male inhabitants	10438	2248	12796
Female ditto ..	11933	2517	14450
Total persons ..	22481	4765	27246
Persons to a house	6 3-5	5 1-4 average 6 1-3	

In

In this enumeration, the persons whose houses were detached from the town, but which were in the township, were not accounted. In this predicament stood the houses in Newton-lane, up to Miles' Platting.—Ancoat's-lane, to the bridge.—Bank-top, Garratt, &c.—which are all now actually a part of the mass of building which has formed Manchester. The whole *parish* of Manchester, exclusive of the town, comprizing thirty-one townships, in a compass of sixty square miles, contained in that year 2371 houses, 2525 families; 6942 males, 6844 females, total 13786 inhabitants, or 5, and 9-10 persons to a house. The whole number of persons in the town, township, and parish of Manchester, together with Salford, was 41032. In the year 1781, there were only 2519 houses in Manchester, which were assessed for the house-tax. Another enumeration took place about Christmas in 1788, when the number of houses were 5961, families 8570; persons 42821 in the township of Manchester. In the township of Salford about 1260 houses; so that the whole number of persons in both towns, may be reckoned in that year, at about 50000. In 1791, taking the births and burials as a data, they had increased to 68000.

The

The population act, which passed in 1801, nearly perfected the enumeration; we find by it, that the towns of Manchester and Salford, contained 12649 inhabited houses occupied by 18560 families; which consisted of 39143 males, and 44910 females; total 84053 *.

These are thought, by many persons, to be under the real numbers; and assertions have been made, that in making the enumeration, many houses were not called upon for an account of the inhabitants, particularly in the small, back streets, which are generally the most crowded. It is also observable, that the baptisms have exceeded the burials upwards of 1000 each year, for several past years; that the marriages are so numerous, that about 500 new housekeepers

* It is remarkable that of this number, 129 were employed in agriculture, and 44590 in trades and manufacture, making together 44719 persons who actually laboured! This is perhaps an exhibition of industry which no other town can boast; since there appears to have been only 39384 persons who were not employed in trade or agriculture, taking together not only the children of the poor, who were too young to work; the wives and children of the opulent; poor mothers with large families, who cannot be supposed to follow any regular business; domestic servants; professional men, and those whose property enabled them to enjoy life without its labour. No wonder that Manchester has increased in magnitude and population, as it hath done, since employment can be had for so many persons of both sexes, and of such various ages!

housekeepers may be reckoned each year : add to these considerations, that not one half of the adult inhabitants, perhaps not more than one third, are natives of Manchester ; every week, bringing an accession of numbers †.

It may not perhaps be improper, in this place, to give the return of the population of the whole hundred of Salford ; which extends in no place, to a greater distance than fourteen miles from Manchester, but probably will average eight. The whole hundred depends in so great a degree upon Manchester, as the emporium of the cotton manufacture, the chief market for provisions, and the centre of its police, that it is easy to conceive what an influx of persons are added to the crowds of Manchester, at fairs, markets, and other public occasions.

Total population of Salford Hundred in 1801.

	Inhabited Houses	No of Persons	Employed in Trade	Employed in Agricul.
Manchester division	21613	139407	76063	4420
Bolton division	12060	67380	42880	2072
Middleton division	12330	74392	38544	1420
	46003	281379	157489	7911

G

GOVERNMENT

† The number of houses, which are now building in the united towns, is thought by many very intelligent persons to be larger than was ever known in any preceding year ; and yet at this time, the notification of " House to Let," is almost a singularity.

GOVERNMENT and POLICE.

Notwithstanding the magnitude, the population, and the national consequence of Manchester, it is governed by a Headborough (called the Boroughreeve) and two Constables, chosen annually from the most respectable of the inhabitants, by a jury impaneled by the Steward of the manor, at the latter of the Courts Leet, which are held by the Lord of the Manor, every year at Easter and Michaelmas. It has long been an established rule in the choice of the Boroughreeves, to select those gentlemen, who have already served the office of Constables, thus making the situation, the *Otium cum Dignitate* of municipe honours. And, in no corporation, is the Mayor for the time being, treated with more respect (the paraphernalia of a mace-bearer excepted) than the Boroughreeve of Manchester. He does not appear to have many duties to discharge, since the actual superintendence of the police, is performed under the direction of the two constables by their Deputy, who has a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and has under his command

command several Beadles (formerly in this place, emphatically called Bang-beggars *) to assist him in the laborious task, of doing the duty of Constable in so populous a township.

List of the Boroughreeves of Manchester from the accession of his present Majesty, in 1760, to the present year, viz.

1760 Thomas Battersbee	1782 Laurence Gardner
1761 Edward Byrom	1783 Thomas Johnson
1762 Thomas Chadwick	1784 William Houghton
1763 Thomas Tipping	1785 Thomas Starkie
1764 John Hardman	1786 John Kearsley
1765 James Hodson	1787 George Barton
1766 Charles Ford	1788 James Billinge
1767 James Borron	1789 Edward Place
1768 William Edge	1790 Thomas Walker
1769 Robert Gartside	1791 Nathan Crompton
1770 Samuel Clowes, jun.	1792 James Ackers
1771 Thomas Stott	1793 James Entwisle
1772 John Heywood	1794 Thomas Richardson
1773 Edward Borron	1795 Henry Farington
1774 Benjamin Bower	1796 Joseph Hardman
1775 Thomas Marriott	1797 John Poole
1776 Daniel Whittaker	1798 William Myers
1777 Joseph Ryder	1799 Charles Fred. Brandt
1778 William Bullock	1800 John Tetlow
1779 Thomas Chadwick	1801 Joseph Thackeray
1780 Benjamin Luke Winter	1802 Samuel Smith
1781 Nathaniel Philips	1803 Edward Hobson

G 2

The

* About thirty years ago, the livery of the Beadles was brown, lined, and faced with crimson; and their legs decorated with crimson stockings! Their public dress was similar (the stockings excepted) to that worn by them now. At that time one Beadle was sufficient.

The chief duty of the Boroughreeve is to preside at all public meetings, which are convened by himself and the Constables, at the requisition of respectable inhabitants, who notify the nature of the business intended to be brought forward. He also is the distributor of certain charities, which are denominated "the Boroughreeve's charities," of which a further account will be given in the proper place.

In aid of the Constables chosen by the Jury, a great number of special constables, are annually sworn, who residing in different quarters of the town, tend very much to the conservation of the peace. †

In the year 1791, an act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of lighting, watching, and cleaning the town; and for levying a police tax of one shilling in the pound, upon the rent of the houses, to defray the expences. In consequence of which, forty-five watchmen, nightly parade the streets, from nine o'clock in the evening, until six in the morning, during the winter months; and from ten in the evening till

† For this year, there have been sworn 147 special constables for Manchester, and 55 for Salford, total 202.

till five in the morning, during summer. The town is lighted in the winter months by upwards of two thousand lamps : and the streets are swept, and the soil carried off, twice every week.

A large house, in King-street, has been appropriated as a Police Office ; in which are apartments for transacting the business of the police ; where commissioners sit, occasionally, to hear the appeals—clerks are employed for keeping the constables accounts, and those of the different articles of expence in lighting, &c. the lamp-office, and the office for billeting soldiers is also here ; as is the dwelling-house of the Deputy Constable. From hence the whole of the watchmen set out every night to their respective stands ; and here they bring back their rattles, &c. when the approaching day puts an end to their nocturnal duties. One of the Beadles resides immediately behind the Police Office, to be always at hand, to assist the Deputy Constable in the discharge of his duty. The population of the town considered, the streets exhibit good order. Burglaries occur very rarely ; and street robberies have scarcely been heard of.

The

The municipale officers from Michaelmas 1803, to Michaelmas 1804, are

Edward Hobson, esq. Boroughreeve.

William Fox, esq. } Constables.
Joseph Seddon, esq. }

Mr. Joseph Nadin, Deputy Constable.

The Lord of the manor of Manchester, holds a Baronial court in Manchester once a month, for the recovery of small debts. The present Lord of the Manor is Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. And in Salford, which is Royal Demesne, is a Hundred court, for the same purpose, holden under the King, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Sefton, the present Steward, once a fortnight.

For the administration of justice, several respectable magistrates sit in the court-room of the New Bayley, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Sessions are held four times in the year, when the press of business is so great, as sometimes, to keep the court sitting near a fortnight.

In case of fire, the town is provided with thirteen fire engines ; and eleven fire-plugs for raising

raising water are placed in—the market-place—Saint Ann's-square—Hyde's-cross—the Apple-market—in Long Millgate, opposite Toad-lane—Hanging-ditch—Deansgate, opposite the old bridge, opposite Saint Mary's-gate, and back King-street—in Cannon-street—and in Market-street-lane. These are supplied from the reservoir opposite the Infirmary, of which an account has been given in a former part of this work.

The government of Salford is similar to that of Manchester, by a Boroughreeve and Constables; for the present year, the following gentlemen fill those offices, viz.

Mr Nathl. Shelmerdine, Boroughreeve.

Mr. B. H. Green, }
Mr. Hugh Joule, } Constables.

Mr. Joseph Smethurst, Deputy Constable.

It has often been a subject for congratulation amongst the judicious part of the inhabitants of the sister towns, that they were not governed by a corporate body; nor liable to be split into factions by contested elections. The facility of establishment, has induced strangers, to add their stock of property, industry, and talent, to the

the growing prosperity; and has raised the town and trade of Manchester to its present consequence on the national scale.

It may not be improper, in this place to say, that Manchester gives the titles of Earl and Duke, to the noble family of Montague, * who, singular as it may appear, have not the least property, or interest in the town.



Having thus given a short sketch of the government, and history of the towns of Manchester and Salford, we come now to an account of the public buildings and institutions. The united towns contain twelve churches of the established religion, besides those of Ardwick, Chetham Hill, and Pendleton, which may be denominated suburbs, being almost united by the chain of buildings, to the mother towns.

The

* Henry Montague, Lord Montague of Kimbleton, Viscount Mandeville, was created Earl of Manchester, 1. Charles I. 1621. He was succeeded 1665 by his son Edward; he by his son Robert, and he by his son Charles, who was created Duke of Manchester, by George I. 1719, and was succeeded by his son William, who died 1739, who was succeeded by his brother Robert, who died 1763, and was succeeded by his son George, who dying in 1778, was succeeded by his son William the fifth, and present Duke.



THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

This truly venerable pile, never fails to attract the attention, and command the admiration, of the antiquary and the man of taste. It is built in the rich ornamented Gothic stile of architecture, which distinguishes the buildings of the fifteenth century. It has a handsome tower, in which are eight capital bells, a set of chimes, and a clock with four faces. The stone of which the whole is built, is probably that of Collyhurst; and very much to the credit of the successive Church-wardens, the necessary external repairs, have always been executed in reference to the stile of the whole. * The disgusting mixture of the Grecian orders, with the Gothic; and the whimsical non-descripts so often to be met with in parochial improvements, have been avoided. Posterity will have to applaud the care of their predecessors, for preserving to them, so venerable a monument of the piety of our forefathers; and so beautiful a specimen of that order of architecture, which seems, by its so-

H lemnity,

* The painters who have been employed in the inside of the church are not entitled to the same credit; the carved angels bear witness against them.

lemnity, the best suited for a place devoted to the sacred exercise of religion. * The edifice is considerably larger than some cathedrals, and there are few which can fairly claim a superiority in the general harmony of design, the excellence of the workmanship, or the perfect preservation of it.

In the sketch of the History of Manchester, before given, notice has been taken of the various foundations, which the college of Christ's Church has received from different monarchs: but a few other circumstances, respecting its more particular history, are perhaps worthy of mention.

The founder, *Thomas West*, LORD DE LA WARR, not only endowed the college, but built the collegiate, which is also the parish church. It appears that he himself was in orders, being the rector of Manchester, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. †

The

* In repairing the north side of the church, the battlements have unfortunately been omitted, for many years: the succeeding Churchwardens not observing, that they had formerly been continued all round the church. Their restoration would add very greatly to the appearance of this much admired fabric.

† It has been said, that the endowment, and building of the college, were the conditions, on which the Pope granted him a licence (being a priest) to marry. The founder is said to have endowed the college with

The first Warden, was SIR JOHN HUNTINGTON, in which situation he continued thirty-six years. It appears that he built the Choir, of wood; and there are strong grounds to suppose that a part of the timber was made use of, when a stone fabric was afterwards erected; as we find upon a beam, at the east end of the choir, a rebus, which designates his name. On one end is represented a man, a dog, and a stag, in the act of hunting; and on the other end, a vessel called a tun. Tradition says, that the major part of the old timber, was carried off, and used in building some houses in the neighbourhood of the town, as Ordsall, Trafford, and Clayton; which is highly probable, as no doubt, the owners of those houses were contributors to the building of the present church of stone, since their arms are to be found in various parts of the building. †

This Sir John Huntington, was buried in the
choir

800 acres of land, Lancashire measure, and the tithes of the whole parish, which included thirty two hamlets.

As a matter of curiosity, it may be well to say, that according to Hollinworth's History of Manchester, a M S. in the Chetham Library, Lawrence Hulme, and Henry Bulkely, were the Church-wardens of Manchester, the year in which the collegiate church was founded.

† Hollinworth says, the great barn at Trafford was composed of timber from the original church.

choir. A stone, on which was fixed a brass effigy and plate,* was placed over him, but which, when the present marble pavement was laid down, was removed to the vault beneath the choir. †

The second Warden was SIR JOHN BOOTH, of whom little is known respecting his connexion with the church; but it appears he was active in the civil war, and took sides with the house of Lancaster, for which he was fined by Edward IV, and deprived of the wardenship.

His successor was SIR RALPH LANGLEY, who was also rector (or, more properly, parson) of Prestwich, where he was buried. He gave the first chimes to the church; bells, it should seem from this, being there before; except we are to understand by chimes (which is more probable) that he gave the first *bells*. ‡

In

* On it was inscribed, "*Hic jacet JOHAN. HUNTINGTON, Bacca in Decr: Prim. Magister, sive custos istius Collegii, qui de nova contruxit istam CANCELLAM qui obiit 11mo die qbris 1458. Cujus anima propitiatur Deus.*" and over the head of the brass effigy, was written "*Domine Delexi Decorem, Domus tue.*"

† In the time of Sir John Huntington, the revenues of the college were valued at 250 marks, per annum.

‡ This was in all probability the fact, as there were only FIVE BELLS, till the year 1679, when they were re-cast, and another added. Five bells would make but sorry chimes! In 1706 the bells underwent another

In 1485 he was succeeded by SIR JAMES STANLEY, brother to the Earl of Derby, who married the mother of Henry VII. This Warden was also Bishop of Ely. During his wardship, the present church was erected. It appears to have been built by the munificent piety of a number of persons. Sir James Stanley building the large chapel, dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, on the north side of the chancel, which has lately been well repaired, and a new handsome window put into the east end of it. He also built the small chapel on the north side of the large one. They are jointly called *the Derby Chapel*: the title of the head of the family, swallowing up the family name. The same liberal churchman, also built the south side of the choir, with the stalls, and the beautiful tabernacle work. The other side was built at the expence of a Richard Beck, a merchant, in Manchester. The CHAPTER HOUSE was probably built by the existing members of the college. At least it was erected at the expence of various persons, as the remains of sundry coats of arms, near the ceiling, evince. It was, in its original state, much handsomer than it appears now; for the blank window,

against

alteration, and had two in addition, making up their present number eight. Perhaps at that time, the chimes were added.

against which a chimney has been built, was then open. That window was made blank, when Jesus' chapel was added to the church,

The porch was first built by a person of the name of Bibby; * and the chapel adjoining it by a merchant of Manchester, of the name of Galley, who died in 1508, and who lies buried in the middle of this chapel, under a small stone. This chapel was sold afterwards to the Ratcliffe family, and from them it came to the Browns, by whose name it is now generally known. This chapel, according to Hollinsworth, was dedicated to Saint GEORGE, whose image on horseback, formerly formed a principal part of its ornament. In the time of the author just quoted, this chapel had been used for the early Sunday mornings service and sermon.

The chapel adjoining the above, anciently dedicated to SAINT NICHOLAS, † was built by one DE LA BOOTH, who afterwards gave it to a priest named Scholes; who, in his turn presented it to the house of TRAFFORD, who are the present owners.

The

* The church porch was rebuilt, at the charge of the parish, in 1625.

† According to Hollinsworth, there had been a chauntry, dedicated to this Saint, in the old church of Saint Mary.

The old gallery in the collegiate church was erected in the year 1617 at the expense of Sir John Lubbock.

The next chapel (anciently called **JESUS' CHAPEL**) was built by **RICHARD BEXWITH**, father to Isabel, the wife of **Richard Beck**, who built the north side of the choir. †

The small chapel immediately attached to the south side of **Jesus' Chapel**, was built by a **Mr. Hulme**, of the family of the gentleman who has so liberally provided exhibitions for scholars educated at the Free School, and to whose memory a plain monument is placed in this obscure situation, which, a few years back, was used as a bone-house.

The small chapel at the east end of the choir, originally dedicated to **Saint MICHAEL**, but now called **CHETHAM'S CHAPEL**, was built by **Sir George West**, the Lord of the Manor, and patron of **Manchester church**. This chapel was afterwards sold, or given, to the **Byron family**, and was called **Sir John Byron's**; but on its being

† In the 4th of Elizabeth, Isabel, widow of the above-named **Mr. Beck**, gave this chapel to **Francis Pendleton**, and Cicely his wife, daughter of the said Isabel. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the chapel being very ruinous (the roof having fallen in, and the lead which covered it having either been sold or stolen) was sold to the town of **Manchester**, to be converted into an **English Library**. This chapel continues to be the freehold property of the town; all the other chapels in the church being the property of individuals.

*Davenport, Humphry Booth Esq^r, &
Oswald Mosley Esq^r, who had Lease
granted of their Seats for Life*

being purchased by the Chetham's, it changed its name.

The chapel belonging to Strangeways, * on the north side of the church, was built by "Hulton of the Park," but was purchased by the Hartley's, and is now the property of the right honourable Lord Ducie. † this chapel, and the new font, was once an altar, at which prayers for the country were wont to be offered up. The window, immediately over it, is described by Hollinsworth, as having been very fine before the Reformation.

It appears that RICHARD CLIFFE, B. D. was Warden in 1509, during the life time of Sir James Stanley; though some persons are inclined to think he only acted as *locum tenens*, for the Bishop of Ely.

In 1518, the SIR GEORGE WEST above mentioned, was Warden, and continued in that situation seventeen years.

In

* In Hollinsworth's time, there was a picture of the Resurrection of Christ from the sepulchre, in this chapel, and underneath was written, "The pardon of V pater nosters, V aves and a creed, s XXVI thousand and XXVI days of pardon."

† It is remarkable that none of the chapels, except that of the Stanley's, are possessed by the heirs of the founder.

In 1535, SIR GEORGE COLLIER was Warden, but was deprived by Edward VI. for refusing the oath of supremacy. The college was then turned into a vicarage. But in the first year of Queen Mary, Sir George was reinstated in the wardenship, in which he continued till his death, in 1559 when he was succeeded by SIR LAWRENCE VAUX, B. D. who was put out by Queen Elizabeth. Having left the kingdom, and returned, he was imprisoned, as a recusant, and died in confinement. His successor was WILLIAM BIRCH, M. A. who was made Warden in the 2d of Elizabeth; but did not long enjoy it, being succeeded by THOMAS HERLE, one of the Queen's chaplains. * Herle was an enemy to the church he should have protected; and all the church lands for which he could find purchasers he sold; and he granted long leases of the tithes. In his alienations, he appears to have been assisted by the Queen, for his method was to make over the property he meant to convey, to one Killigrew, who in his turn, gave it up to the Queen, who conveyed it to such parties as Herle desired.

I

Having

* The first register for the parish of Manchester was begun during the time of this Warden. The first entry is the burial of Robert Fisher, August 1, 1573. The first baptism was Ellen, daughter of William Darby, August 3.—and the first marriage, between Nicolas Cleaton and Ellen Pendleton, on August 19, 1573.

Having committed all the delapidations possible, he resigned the wardenship in 1578, † to JOHN WOLTON, D. D. and the Queen dissolved the old foundation, which had consisted of one Warden, eight Fellows, four Chaplains, and six Choiristers; and gave the college a new one, for one Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Musicians, two Clerks, and four Choiristers.

Dr. Wolton did not long remain Warden, being made Bishop of Exeter. He was succeeded 1580 by WILLIAM CHADDERTON, D. D. Bishop of Chester, of whose character, it is difficult to form a just conception. Some persons having represented him as a second *Herle*; and others have spoken of him in the highest terms. * His successor was the learned and famous JOHN DEE, M. A. generally called Doctor Dee. He was installed with great solemnity February 20, 1595. ‡ He

† In this year, 1578, the Church-wardens made a levy upon the parish, amounting to nine pounds, to enable them to give premiums for destroying *crows*, which had become a public nuisance.

* He was made Bishop of Chester Nov. 9, 1579, and his dispensation to hold the wardenship of Manchester in *commendam* bears date June 5, 1580. He held the wardenship, till he was translated to the Bishoprick of Lincoln, in 1594. He died in April, 1606.

‡ The Church-wardens of the parish, assisted at the installation. At this period they were in the first rank of inhabitants; and as several of the families, still live in the town and neighbourhood, it has been deemed proper to give a list of the laity who assisted in the ceremony, viz.

He has been highly celebrated for his learning, his skill in the mathematics, and his knowledge of natural history. His knowledge made him suspected, by ignorant people, of being a conjurer; and so much clamour was raised against him, that his library was seized, and himself obliged to leave England. On his return, Q. Elizabeth, besides many presents, made him Warden of Manchester. At his death, in 1608, a strong party was made in favour of the Rev. WILLIAM BOURN, B. D. one of the Fellows; a man much beloved by the inhabitants of the town, and all who knew him. * An opinion of his being puritannically inclined, prevented his success, and King James I. bestowed the wardenship on RICHARD MURRAY, D. D. † a scotsman, who was deprived by King

I 2

Charles

Edmund Prestwich,	} esquires.	Ralph Houghton,	} gents.
Richard Massey,		Thomas Byrom,	
George Birch,	} gents.	Henry Hardy,	
Ralph Byrom,		Richard Nugent,	

* In the year 1605, during the time Manchester was visited by that dreadful scourge the plague, like the good Bishop of Montpellier, Mr. Bourn, stayed with his flock, administering to their wants. When the disorder raged so high, that the inhabitants dared no longer to assemble in the church, he preached in the fields, at *Shooter's Brook*; the town's people remaining on the north side, and the country people on the south side of the water.

† This Warden was not like his predecessor, Dr. Dee, taken for a conjurer. But what he wanted in talent, he made up in pride. He is said to have insisted upon the Fellows, Chaplains, Singing-men, and Choiristers, attending him from the church to his house, where he walked in

Charles the First, for destroying the revenues of the church.

King Charles did not confine himself merely to the deprivation of Dr. Murray; but finding that the revenues of the college had suffered so very severely from the mismanagement of the Wardens, he, by a charter, dated September 30, 1635, refounded it. RICHARD HEYRICK, B. D. was the first Warden on the new foundation, the statutes of which, were drawn up by the famous Archbishop Laud.^x They abridged the power of the Warden, and augmented that of the Fellows: leases, in future, were to be confined to twenty-one years, instead of three lives; and the fines were, for some time, applied

much pomp; with the verge before him; and even refused precedence to the Bishop of Chester, when he visited the church. He is said to have preached only twice, whilst he was Warden: once upon the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, "In the beginning, &c." and the other Revelations xii. verse the 20th, "Come Lord Jesus, &c." The punsters of his day, used to say, that he had done more than any former Warden; he had preached from one end of the Bible to the other. Of the merits of his preaching, something may be gathered from the story told of him, when he preached before King James the First, from the 16th verse of the first chapter of Romans, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." After the sermon, when he came to kiss the King's hand, his Majesty sarcastically remarked, "In good troth, if thou art not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, by my soul mon, the Gospel of Christ may be ashamed of thee."

applied to the repairing, and beautifying the church, which had been suffered to fall into ruin, whilst its ministers had been scrambling for its revenues. The repairs seem to have been done effectually, for the whole of the choir, and side aisles were new roofed, battled, and adorned with pinnacles, in 1638. From that time, the foundation has remained the same; and amidst the confusion of the civil wars, the church, almost miraculously, was preserved. The most probable reason, why the beautiful tabernacle work in the choir escaped devastation, the common fate of churches, where the Parliament army were in possession, is, that the ludicrous jokes exhibited on the stalls were respected by the puritans, as evincing similar opinions to those they professed themselves. Another reason however, may be offered, which is, that Manchester, and most of the great families in the neighbourhood, were on the Parliament side, and kept possession of the town, for the then ruling power; of course, they were not tempted to commit depredations of so violent a kind, as they possibly might, if they had not looked upon the property as originally their own; for however ready the parties on both sides, were to plunder and destroy

stroy the property of others, they took all possible care of their own. *

During the Interregnum, Mr. Heyrick was deprived of his wardenship, and taken, a prisoner, to London, but he was allowed to return, and continue as a preacher in town, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum. On the Restoration, he was reinstated warden, in which situation he died in the year 1667, and was buried near the altar. An inscription in brass, framed in wood, is placed to his memory, against the wall of the north aisle leading to the choir. In Nicholas' History of Leicestershire, vol. 3d. page 160, the inscription is copied, Mr. Heyrick being a Leicestershire man. The monument itself, is also engraved on the 18th plate, given in the volume here mentioned.

In the wardenship of his successor Dr. Stratford, the old organ having fallen into decay, the present choir organ was made by Mr. Smith, generally called Father Smith. It was erected in the year 1684. Dr. Stratford resigned the wardenship in 1684, and was made Bishop of Chester in 1689.

The

* In the year 1649, the Independants occupied a part of the church as a meeting-house.

The following is a list of the Wardens, who have succeeded since that time.

RICHARD WROE, D. D. a native of Ratcliffe, in this county, made Warden 1684, died 1717-8. *

SAMUEL PEPLOE, D.D. Vicar of Preston, Warden 1717-8, resigned in 1738, to his son. †

SAMUEL PEPLOE, L.L.D. Warden 1738, Chancellor of Chester, Archdeacon of Richmond, Prebendary of Chester, Rector of Northen, &c. died 1781. ‡

RICHARD

* His eloquence in the pulpit gained him the complimentary appellation of "*Silver-tongued Wroe*." He was a man universally beloved.

† When this gentleman received his appointment of Warden from his Majesty George the First, Dr. Gastrell, the then Bishop of Chester, refused to institute him to the wardenship. The Bishop printed the case at Oxford, and dispersed it himself, dating it 26 January, 1710-20. It was written with great force of argument, in opposition to the legatine power of conferring degrees, claimed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The foundation charter insists that the Warden shall be at least Bachelor of Divinity, which degree Dr. Peploe took at Lambeth, notwithstanding he had his probatory exercise, in an almost finished state. On account of the informality of the degree, the Bishop refused institution, but the Court of King's Bench decided in favour of Dr. Peploe, who in 1725, on the death of Dr. Gastrell, became himself Bishop of Chester.

‡ During the wardship of this gentleman, an old demand of fourpence annually, from each loom used in the parish, was effectually resisted. The demand is said to have originated when the Duke of Alva's tyranny drove many ingenious artizans from Flanders, into this country, in the reign of Elizabeth. A part of them settled in this parish, and in consideration of their establishing manufactures of woollen and linen, and introducing the arts of dying, and silk throwstering, the Warden and Fellows allowed them to cut firing from their then extensive woods,

RICHARD ASSHETON, D.D. Rector of Middleton, was appointed by his present Majesty, Warden 1781 ; died 1798.

THOMAS BLACKBURN, D. D. Vicar of Waverham, the present Warden, succeeded in 1798. *

Little remains, which can fairly be denominated a history of the church. It is time to attend to its present state. It has already been observed that the exterior is a capital specimen of the middle Gothic ; ornamented, as was the fashion in the fifteenth century, with grotesque heads and figures, projecting from the roof, which set gravity at defiance. The inside is solemnly grand. The windows have rich remains of the painted glass, with which they were once ornamented. In some of them, very beautiful specimens of this long neglected art, are still visible.* The roof is of rich fret-work ; and further ornamented by a number of carved angels

on paying four-pence annually ; or, perhaps, the necessary timber for the fabrication and repair of their looms, was the value allowed for the four-pence ; be it as it may, the woods being out down, and the weavers no longer profiting by them, they have ceased to pay the college for the timber.

* If all the remains of painted glass in the church were carefully taken from their present situations, there is sufficient to form several very handsome windows. One of which ought to be that over Chetham's chapel, which would have a grand effect from the west entrance of the choir ; and the others might be placed at the east end of the side aisles.

Died 10th Jan^y 1823.

angels, playing upon different musical instruments. The pews in the part which is more properly, the parish church, are free to be used by the parishioners at large; except two pews which are appropriated to the use of the officers of the parish, and to strangers. In one of these, is a canopy, handsomely painted and gilt, under which the Boroughreeve, for the time being, is seated, when he attends divine service. † The pews in the side galleries, are the property of the Chaplains, and are let to different persons. Those which are in Brown's, Trafford's, and Strangeways' chapels, belong to the freehold proprietors of the chapels. The pulpit, and the north gallery were erected in 1698, that on the south side, in 1617; Chetham's, and the Strangeways' galleries, perhaps about 1660.

The old baptismal font * (which is inclosed by ballustrades, and ornamented with an emblematical painting of angels adoring the Holy

K

Spirit,

‡ An oak chair, or seat, similar to those which stand in the aisles for the poor people to sit upon, is now in the Derby Chapel, upon the bench of which is carved, "THIS SEAT IS FOR THE CHURCH-WARDENS 1687." This was no doubt in common use by the officers of the parish, previous to pewing the nave of the church, which was in 1698, when the officers present handsome pews were erected.

* The old wainscoat, at the back of the font, bears the date of 1675. The pavement, font, pedestal, &c. were laid and erected in the year

Spirit, †) is large and handsome; but a few years ago, being found too small to contain the vast number of persons who attend (particularly on Sundays) the baptism of children, a new one was formed, on the north side of the church; which, large as the area is, that has been appropriated to the purpose, is often found too small for the numbers who attend. This will be easily conceived, when it is known, that one hundred baptisms on a Sunday is not looked upon as any thing extraordinary. On Whit-Sunday, 1804, the number of children who were baptized, was *one hundred and sixty-six*!

Over the old baptismal font, is the gallery in which sit the children educated in Chetham's Hospital. In the front of this gallery are the arms of the founder of that charity; and over it, are the arms of King Charles First, with his initial C. R. When the church has been repaired, the old arms have been preferred to those of succeeding monarchs; perhaps out of respect to him who granted the charter to the church, by which it

1751, by a Ms. Sefton, who was paid 10*l.* for it by the Church-wardens. The bullustrades formerly belonged to the communion table, from whence they were removed, when the present iron railing was fixed up in their place.

† This painting had originally much merit; but injudicious cleaning, and other ill usage, has destroyed its beauty.

it is now governed. Above that is the clock; and on each side it, are placed the colours of the glorious SEVENTY-SECOND regiment of foot, which was raised by subscription, in the town of Manchester. The brave soldiers, on their return from Gibraltar, crowned with laurels in 1783, deposited the colours they had so nobly and so successfully fought under, in the venerable building where very many of them had been received, by baptism, into the church of Christ, and round which many of their relations sleep in peace. These colours proudly remind the inhabitants of Manchester, of the glory, which their countrymen and townsmen acquired, in the very den of danger. When those colours have remained there, until time has obliterated their emblems, the memory of the honours, so meritoriously earned, under their rallying influence, upon the invulnerable rock, will still live in the proud hearts of Englishmen, and more particularly in those of the inhabitants of Manchester.

Two other colours are also placed here, but they do not possess the interest created by the former. They are the recruiting colours used in raising a corps of marines, by subscription, in 1793.

No stranger can visit this church, but must be very much struck with the grand and awful appearance of the parochial part of the building. The lofty, ornamented ceiling, the elegant appenders of the chandeliers, * and the very large, and, it may fairly be added, the **GRAND ORGAN**, all contribute to create admiration.

The surrounding chapels have not now so much claim to attention, as they once possessed. In **BROWN'S** are three small marble monuments. In **TRAFFORD'S CHAPEL** are four escutcheons, a spear, and an iron helmet. One side of this chapel is wainscoted, in pannels, which have been painted with the history of the life of our Saviour; but which has been so much obliterated by time and inattention, that few of the pannels now exhibit the part of his history, which they were meant to illustrate. The entrance to this chapel had once a most beautiful screen, the remains, mutilated as they are, still possess a claim to the attention of the curious.

JESUS'

* The chandelier opposite the pulpit, was placed there in the year 1721, at an expence much short of what it would be estimated now. The chandelier itself cost 22l. the iron-work 16l. and fixing, painting, and gilding 11l. 15s 6d. total expence 49l 15s. 6d. In the year 1751, this chandelier fell down, fortunately at a time when no person was in the church.

JESUS' CHAPEL, which also has a very handsome screen, contains two handsome mural marble monuments; one to the memory of John Moss, esq. and the other of William Clowes, esq. There is also in this chapel a brass plate monument, framed in wood, commemorating the death of Mr. Nathaniel Gaskell. The Library, which formerly was in this chapel, is completely fallen into decay. Nothing remains of it but the book-cases and desks, and the chains which secured the books from thieves. A few torn leaves are the last relics, of what the pious founder, Humphrey Chetham, † intended for the instruction of his fellow parishioners. In **CHETHAM'S CHAPEL** are handsome monuments to the memory of Samuel Chetham, and Edward Chetham; and a small mural one, to Mrs. Green, wife to Mordacia Green, esq. Two tombs which cover the remains of James and George

† By his will, dated December 6, 1631, "I do hereby give and bequeath the sum of two hundred pounds, to be bestowed by my executors in godly English books such as Calvin's, Preston's, and Perkins's works; comments or annotations upon the bible, or some parts thereof; or such as the said Richard Johnson, John Tildaly, and Mr. Hollingworth, or any of them, shall think proper for the edification of the common people, to be, by the discretion of my said executors, chained upon desks, or to be fixed to the pillars, or in other convenient places, in the parish churches of Manochester and Bolton in the Moors aforesaid, and in the chapels of Turton, Walmsley, and Gorton, in the said county of Lancaster, within one year next after my decease."

George Chetham, are in this chapel, as are also two brass plate effigies: who they represent is not now known. In the DERBY CHAPEL are two small mural monuments; and in the small chapel adjoining, is the tomb, under which lies Sir James Stanley; an effigy of brass, in which the Bishop is represented in his robes, is upon the tomb; * upon a brass plate underneath, the following words are engraved, in old English characters, and abbreviated in this manner, viz.

*“ Off yur charite pray for the soule of James Stanley sutyme
bushupe of Ely and Warden of this Colege of Manchestur
which decessed oute of this transitoare worlde the xxxi daye of
march the yer of our lord God mcccc et xv upon whos soule
and all christen soules ihesu have mercy.*

*Domine deo gratus toto mundo tumultus — Crimine mundat
semper transire parotus — Filii homi usque quo gravi corde ut
quod diligit vanitatem et querit mendacium — Utinam saperent
et intelligerent ac Novissima providerent.”*

Formerly the arms of Stanley, and those of the bishopric of Ely were upon the tomb. The delapidations

* In his last will and testament, bearing date 20th March, 1514. He desires “ That the chapel to be made for him, to be buried and rest
“ his bones in, should be small, at the east end of the cathedral church
“ of Ely, for which he would that 100 marks be bestowed on a tomb
“ for him to be erected therein. Also that another chapel be built at
“ Manchester, on the north side of the church, between Saint James’
“ chapel, and the east end of the church, wherein he would have a tomb
“ made for him. On which chapel and tomb he would have one hun-
“ dred pounds bestowed for the building of them.”

delapidations of time, or accident, has removed them, and nothing is now visible but the marks where the shields were inserted. On the sides of this tomb were also brass effigies of kneeling figures, from whose mouths labels issued, on which were engraved pious ejaculations and prayers, as was the custom in the monumental embellishments of those days. The effigy of the bishop, and the inscription to his memory, have fortunately escaped the enemies of antiquity, and are in very fine preservation. The screen of this chapel is still very fine, notwithstanding its age. The entrance from the north aisle into the passage which leads to the small north door, is remarkably fine; it is ornamented by the arms of Stanley, and a brass inscription, which rust and rude hands have, in part, destroyed. The following is a copy of the inscription as it now stands, with the *Hiatus* filled up, agreeable to the suggestions of that ingenious antiquary, Mr. Thomas Barritt.

“ Vanitas

[Vide, *Hood's* *ATHENÆ. OXONIENSIS*, vol. 1. page 558. For a further account of this prelate, see also *Le Neve's* *PASTI ECCLESIAE ANGLICANÆ*, page 70; *Goodwin's* *LIVES of the BISHOPS*; and *Rymer's* *FœDERA*, vol. 13, pages 158 and 516.]

As there is no tomb, nor any tradition of one, in the Cathedral of Ely, to the memory of Sir James Stanley, it is fair to conclude that he was buried in his chapel at Manchester, and that the tomb erected to his memory, actually covers his remains.

“ Vanitas Vanitatum et omnia Vanitas.

“ Obsecramus *ut adjunctis* nos Jacobii Stanley Eliensis Epus Johani Stanley militeet Margaretæ uxore ei: ac parentes eor in orationibus uris apud Domini *Ihesu Christi hanc* Capellam in ei: nomine et in honore Sancti Johannis Baptiste fabricaverunt Ano. incarnationis illius MCCCCCXIII.” *

From this inscription, it appears, that the larger chapel was built in the life-time of the Bishop; and that the small chapel was built for the reception of the tomb, agreeable to the will of the founder.

This chapel has lately undergone a thorough repair, at the expence of the present noble owner, the Earl of Derby. The Strangeways' Chapel, originally dedicated to SAINT JAMES, has nothing left in it worthy of observation, all its ornament being a family escutcheon.

In the aisles on each side the choir, are several monuments, some of marble, and others of brass; none of which are very remarkable, or of much interest, except that to the memory of

* The suggested emendations are in *Italics*.

of the late Rev. John Clāyton, M. A. one of the Fellows of this church, at the entrance of the Derby chapel.

If the conductor of a stranger through this church, proceeds with judgment, he will reserve the exhibition of the CHOIR for the last ; and will enter from the body of the church, in preference to the side gates. The general appearance will necessarily fill the spectator, who enters it for the first time, with sensations of awe and pleasure. The rich fore-ground of carved work, and the grand opening above the communion table, enlightened by the large east window, imperceptibly draw the eye from the minutia to the whole, and form one of the richest interior architectural views, which the county can boast. Like a rich landscape, in which nature is in perfect harmony, where beauty and grandeur seem to unite in the scene, the eye delights to repose upon the view ; whilst the mind softens into tranquillity, or rises to devotion. The *total ensemble* conveys a pleasure to the feelings, which cannot be described ; but which will be reiterated on every subsequent visit to this admirable monument of the piety, liberality, and taste of our forefathers.

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The

The choir, if a few cathedrals are excepted, is perhaps the finest, taken in all its parts, in the kingdom, and in some particulars, even cathedrals do not excel it. The *tabernacle-work* is perhaps unrivalled in this island; and fastidious and tasteless must be the man, who can contemplate it, without admiration, notwithstanding all the delapidations of accident and time. The work over the Warden's stall, is peculiarly beautiful; and fortunately it is in as good preservation as any part of the church. It has often been proposed to paint this precious relic of the early part of the sixteenth century; but foul befall the man who puts it in practice; who covers the greatest ornament which this venerable temple of God can boast—who covers work, which, for its excellence and singularity, might, in probability, safely challenge Europe to surpass.

The east end of the stalls on the north side, has the arms of BECK, the person who liberally erected that side of the choir: they are quartered with those of the Mercers' company; by which we are led to suppose, Mr. Beck was a mercer, or draper. In old notices of him, he is said to have been a merchant. At the east end of the south stalls, are the arms of STANLEY, quartered.

The old monument before the choir

quartered with those of the Isle of Man, and other family appendages. At the entrance of the choir, on the left hand stall, are the arms of WEST, the founder of the church. On the right hand, are those of Stanley (quartered as at the other end of the stalls) over which is a curious piece of carved work, representing the family legend, of the child found in the eagle's nest; from which that noble family have derived their crest, viz. a child dressed in swaddling cloaths, in the talons of an eagle.

The stalls are contrived either for sitting, chair height, or to lean, half supported by the seats and the arms. Over several of them are inscribed the names of the proper occupiers, as the Warden—the Fellows—the Chaplains—the Singing-men, and the Parish Clerks—the head Master, and the under Master of the Grammar School. These stalls are ornamented with carving of the most grotesque kind; particularly *under* the seats; of which, for the information of the curious, the following brief account is inserted,

On entering the choir, from the body of the the church, the *first* stall, on the right hand, is

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appropriate

appropriate to the Warden; over it, is inscribed "GUARDIANUS." Beneath his seat, is a carved representation of the Stanley legend, of the child in the eagle's nest. The design is different, and better executed, than the same story on the outside of the stall over the arms before-mentioned.—The *second* stall, has no inscription; the carving under the seat, is a beautiful dove.—The *third* stall, which is inscribed "SOCIVS 3d" is ornamented with a dragon.—The *fourth* stall, has no inscription. The carving is an angel, singing, with a book in his hand; the cover of the book is ornamented with the arms of the Isle of Man.—The *fifth*, no inscription; ornament, a rude elephant and castle.—The *sixth*, no inscription: ornament, two men tilting, one mounted upon a camel, and the other upon an unicorn, the horn of which is broken off.—The *seventh*, inscribed "ARCHIDIDASCULUS," is ornamented in a droll manner, and rendered still more ludicrous from the circumstance of its being the stall appropriated to the head Master of the Grammar school. On the centre of the under part of the seat, is a fox, running away with a goose on his back; a woman is coming out of a cottage in pursuit of the thief, and a child, at the door, is clinging to the woman's petticoat.

petticoat. In a round copartment, on one side, is a pig, with a book in his hoof, very gravely, reading. On the other side, in a similar circle, is a pig acting the school-master, armed with terrific birch! instructing two young pigs to read!—The *eighth* stall, is inscribed "CAPELLANUS 1st." ornamented with a groupe of apes; one of them appears to be administering extreme unction to a sick person: and the rest are occupied in plundering a chest, and in devouring the provisions of the dying man. In a circle on one side, is an ape, with a bottle; and in another circle, on the other side, an ape, baptizing an infant in swaddling cloaths!—The *ninth* stall, is inscribed "CANTATOR 1st." It has a bear baited by five dogs.—The *tenth*, inscribed "CANTATOR 2d." has a lion couchant.—The *eleventh*, inscribed "CLER. PAROCH." is embellished with a representation of a battle between a lion and a dragon: on each side are lions' heads.—The *twelfth*, without inscription, has a battle between a naked man, armed with a club, and a dragon.—The *thirteenth*, has a pig-stye, in which is a sow nursing a young pig, and seeming to hold converse with four other pigs who are marshalled in a line behind a long trough. On one side, in a circle, is a pig, with a pack-saddle,

saddle on his back ! and on the other, a pig playing upon a harp !—The *fourteenth* stall has a stag ;—and the *fifteenth*, a winged dragon.

On the left hand side of the choir, the *first* stall is that of the eldest Fellow, inscribed "Socius 1st." The seat is ornamented with an angel, holding a book, on the back of which is carved the cross of Saint George.—The *second* stall, on that side, inscribed "Socius 2d." has a pelican, with her young ones sucking her blood ; agreeable to the ancient fable respecting that bird.—The *third* stall, inscribed "Socius 4th." has two dragons, fighting.—The *fourth* stall, has had carving beneath the seat, but it has been cut off. Probably because it was like some of the ornaments in Hereford cathedral, approaching to obscenity.—The *fifth* stall, has a man running away from a woman, as if to get out of the reach of her resentment.—The *sixth* has a dragon.—The *seventh*, inscribed "HYPODIDASCALUS," (the stall of the second Master of the Free School) has a mermaid issuing from a sea-shell, in the act of killing a dragon.—The *eighth* stall, inscribed "CAPELLANUS 2d." has the representation of two men playing at back-gammon ; there is a man reading, behind one of the gamesters, and

and a woman, much mutilated, behind the other.—The *ninth* stall, inscribed “CANTATOR 2d.” is ornamented with the representation of a wood, which from the birds and nests, appears to be intended for a rookery, through which one fox is riding upon the back of another, as if returning from hunting, having a pole, on which a hare is hanging, thrown across his shoulder.—The *tenth* is inscribed “CANTATOR 4th.” and for its share of the finery of the place, has a dog worrying a deer.—The *eleventh* stall, over which is written “CLER. PARÖCH.” is embellished with a man in the act of emboweling a calf, which appears to have had its throat cut.—The carving of the *twelfth* stall, is defaced.—The *thirteenth* has a cock and griffin fighting.—The *fourteenth* has a non-descript animal; perhaps intended for the sea-unicorn.—The *fifteenth* stall, scarcely yields in point of design to any of the foregoing. It represents a man, spitted like a young pig, and roasting before a large fire, on which three pots are placed; in one of them is perceived a dog, upon which a hare is placing the pot-lid!

How the workmen of those days presumed to take such liberties, in so sacred a place, would afford matter for much curious investigation.

The

The roof of the choir is handsome fret-work, painted in co-partments. * Round the margin are placed as far as the iron gates, the arms of West, borne by cherubims ; beneath them, as well as to the end of the roof, are eagles supporting shields, on which are painted crosses of Saint George, which possibly were once used as the arms of the college. The altar-piece is particularly curious, being a fine piece of needle-work, representing the hypocrisy and punishment of Ananias and Sappira, given by the late Mr. Samuel Brooke, and fixed up in its present situation February the 4th, 1700.

On flags, in the lower part of the choir, are the remains of three ancient brass monuments of the Ratcliffe family ; now nearly worn out by constant treading, On another flag, two brass plates are fixed, one of which, under the royal arms, with proper differences, bears the following inscription, " Lady Barbara Fitz-Roy, eldest daughter

* On the roof, above the east window, is carved the date of its thorough repair, in 1638, soon after the new charter was granted by Charles the First ; and over the organ the date of the repairs the roof, &c. underwent in 1742. Painters who have been employed since that period, have gratified their ambition, by leaving their names in small black letters upon some of the beams ; but he who in 1799, painted the roof, and made the angels " so very, very fine ! " was not content with humble black and white, but his full name (under the date above the great east window) records the achievements of his brush, in letters of gold !

" daughter of the most noble Charles Duke of
 " Cleveland, and Southampton, died January 4,
 " 1734." On the other plate, beneath a coat of
 arms, is engraved the following: " Here are
 " deposited the remains of William Dawson, esq.
 " who died on the 17th day of August, 1780,
 " and in the 60th year of his age. He desired
 " to be buried with the above-mentioned lady,
 " not only in gratitude to a kind *benefactress* ;
 " although he never reaped any of those advan-
 " tages from her bounty to his family, which she
 " intended : but because *his fate* was similar to
 " *hers* : for she was *disowned* by her mother,
 " and he was *disinherited* by his father."

The view from the communion steps, towards
 the body of the church, is beautifully grand.
 It is from hence that the harmony of the design
 of the choir is most visible, and from hence, that
 the rebus designation of the name of the first
 Warden, is best seen. The organs contribute
 to the grandeur of the view ; as much as the
 stalls, and the tabernacle work above them, do
 to the picturesque. It hath been already ob-
 served, that the small, or choir organ, was
 built in 1684 ; the large, or parish organ was
 built, in 1749. They are two distinct organs,
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though both, as well as the *swell*, are supplied by the same bellows, and may be played from the same point, upon three rows of keys.

For the information of the musical amateur, the stops which these much-admired organs contain, are here enumerated, viz.

In the GREAT ORGAN, are, open diapason, east;—open diapason, west;—stop diapason;—double stop diapason;—trumpet;—principal;—twelfth;—tierce;—fifteenth;—sesquialha of four ranks. The foregoing are all *through*.—Bass of the clarion;—mounted cornet of five ranks.—SWELL, —open diapason;—stop diapason;—principal;—cornet of three ranks;—trumpet;—and hautboy;—these are all down to violin G.

CHOIR ORGAN—stop diapason;—principal;—fifteenth;—small flute;—these are all *through*. German flute, halfway—open diapason on the small scale, halfway in the treble. Bassoon, completed by a vox humana.

On Sundays, the service is read in the place commonly used in parish churches; but on other days,

days, every morning at ten, and every evening at four, it is performed, cathedral fashion, in the choir, in weekly rotation, by the two Chaplains; assisted by the singing-men and boys, who wear white surplices.

The duties of the several members of this church, appear to be as follows : The Warden (who is appointed by the crown) is to superintend the duties of the church as collegiate, to see that the Fellows, &c. do their duty, to preach to them four times in the year ; to see that the east end of the church, from the iron gates, is kept in repair, that being the property of the college, as the other end is of the parish, and to act as a joint steward with the Fellows, over the estate appropriate to the maintenance of the foundation ; to call a chapter, consisting of himself and Fellows, on any business of the body corporate, or to fill up any vacancy which may arise either among the Fellows, the Chaplains, or any of the subordinate members of the college. The duties of the Fellows are, to read the prayers of the church, morning and evening, every Sunday ; and to preach twice on those days. This duty they do alternately. A very elegant, and large silver mace, is carried before the preacher of the day,

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from

from his stall in the choir to the pulpit. The Fellows also officiate at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; which sacrament is administered every Sunday throughout the year. The fellows of the college, are the Rectors of the parish; and they, in conjunction with the Warden, choose all the members of the college, (except the Warden) upon any vacancy. The duty of the Chaplains is to read prayers, on the week days; to marry, baptize, visit the sick, and bury the dead; * to read the litany, and preach a sermon, every Sunday morning at six o'clock, from the first Sunday in March to the last Sunday in September. They are Vicars of the parish, as well as Chaplains of the college.

Of the two Clerks, one is the Clerk of the college, appointed by the Warden and Fellows, and of late years has been in orders, doing the secular part of the duty by deputy; the other, is more properly the parish Clerk, and is appointed by the ancient family of Trafford, who still retain this privilege, as well as the freehold right of the chapel which bears their name, letting the pews, selling the graves, &c. notwithstanding they

* The funeral service at the new burial ground, near Saint Michael's church, is read by the curate of that church, notwithstanding the cemetery is an appendage to the collegiate, or parish church.

they continue in the Roman Catholic faith. *
 The office of Parish Clerk is so respectable and
 lucrative, that, on a vacation, Mr. Trafford has
 had as much as 400*l.* offered for the nomination.

The present members of this college are the
 following, viz.

Rev. ^{<i>Edworth</i>} FRANCIS BLACKBURN, L. L. D. Warden.	
Rev. ^{<i>Malcom</i>} JAMES BAYLEY, M. A.	} Fellows.
Rev. ^{<i>Clowes</i>} JOHN GRIFFITH, M. A.	
Rev. JOHN GATLIPPE, M. A.	
Rev. C. W. ETHELSTONE, M. A.	
Rev. ^{<i>Moses Randall</i>} JOSHUA BROOKES, M. A.	} Chaplains.
Rev. ^{<i>B. G. May</i>} JOHN H. HINDLEY, M. A.	
Rev. George Hutchinson, M. A. Collegi. Clerk.	
^{<i>Incholls</i>} Mr. Christopher Perry, Parish Clerk.	
Mr. John Harrison, Chapter Clerk.	
^{<i>Hillson</i>} Mr. William Snow, Deputy Parish Clerk.	
^{<i>Mr. Judson</i>} Mr. G. A. Cheese, Organist. —	

For the information of persons curious in the
 ichnography of churches, the following dimen-
 sions

* It is a little singular, that the right of appointing the Clerk, was re-
 cognized, and confirmed to the then representative of the family, by
 Queen Elizabeth. This probably may be accounted for from the cir-
 cumstance of a Trafford marrying into the family of Cecil, Lord Bur-
 legh; whose influence with his Royal Mistress, was great enough to
 obviate any objections she might make, against a Catholic having such a
 power of appointment.

sions of a few of the parts of this, may be amusing.

Height of the tower, to the top of the pinnacle 120 feet.

Height of the church to the first gutter, 27 feet 8 inches.

Height of the first battlements, 31 feet 8 inches.

Height of the second gutter, 47 feet 2 inches.

Height of the second battlements, 50 feet 8 inches.

Height of the centre turrets, 59 feet 8 inches.

Length of the cross aisle from the south porch to the north door, 100 feet.

Intire breadth of the church, and Brown's chapel, 120 feet.

Length of side aisles, 170 feet.

Length of the *inside* of the whole building, from east to west, 216 feet.

Height of the roof from the flags in the middle aisle 48 feet.

Whole length of the building, on the *outside*, 232 feet.

Whole breadth of the building, on the *outside*, from the north, to Brown's chapel, 132 feet.

Whole breadth, across Hulme's chapel, Jesus' chapel, the choir, the cross aisles, and the larger Derby's chapel 147 feet.



TRINITY CHAPEL, SALFORD,

Is a neat stone edifice, of the Doric order, with a Gothic steeple, in which are six very musical bells, and a clock with two faces. Under the west clock-face, are some singular decorations, a gilt crown surmounting a rose, which is circled by the garter, with the accustomed inscription.

Beneath

Beneath are a harp, and a thistle, emblematic of Ireland and Scotland, as the rose is of England. At the east end of the church is a niche, which was intended to have had a statue of King Charles the First, * in whose reign the original church was founded (in the year 1635) by Humphrey Booth, esq. who endowed it with lands in Pendleton, to the amount of 48l. per annum, (now much more) and a chief-rent of 2l. 10s per annum arising from the Ancoats' estate. The steeple was built early in the last century. The bells were hung in the year 1748, but their vibration was so violent, that a part of the body of the church (which was of timber and stone) fell down ; and the whole of it was taken down in 1751, and rebuilt in 1752.

The inside of this church, like all the others in the united towns is well pewed ; and kept neat and clean. There is a good, and handsome organ in the front gallery ; beneath it, are the arms of England, which, though apparently painted when

* A wooden effigy of this monarch was placed in a similar situation in the old building. For several years after it was taken down, it stood, with other old timber, against the shop of a neighbouring plumber. No doubt it has long ago been applied to some more ignominious purpose than representing Majesty, if it has not been consigned to the flames. A painting of this unfortunate Monarch, was placed in the niche of the present building ; but being only painted upon a board, it soon perished.

when the church was re-built, are dated 1635, the year in which the original church was founded.

There is a neat white marble monument in this church, with the following inscription :

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS DRINKWATER,
MAJOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S 6th REGT. OF FOOT.

WHO PERISHED AT SEA
ON HIS RETURN FROM THE WEST INDIES,
THE 23d OF APRIL, 1797,
AGED 32 YEARS.

Thrice had his foot Domingo's island prest,
Midst horrid war, and fierce barbarian wiles ;
Thrice had his blood repel'd the yellow pest,
That stalks, gigantic, through the Western Isles :
Returning to his native shores again,
In hopes t' embrace a father—brother—friends,
Alas ! the faithless ratlin snaps in twain,
He falls, and to a watry grave descends.


MAJOR DRINKWATER

was
the second son of
Jno. Drinkwater, M. D. and Eliz. Andrews his wife,
who are buried in the centre aisle of this chapel ;
and

this Monument was erected by his
only surviving brother
LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN DRINKWATER,
as an affectionate tribute to his
MEMORY.

The

• Author of the "Siege of Gibraltar." •

The pulpit and reading desk, are moveable, running upon iron rollers: a contrivance scarcely necessary in so small a church. The communion  table is singularly decorated for a Protestant place of worship. On each side, above the wainscot, are paintings which represent the inside of Grecian temples. In front, immediately over the table, is a painting, representing the cross, which is placed between the letters IHS. The reed, with the sponge, and the spear, are placed against the cross; and at the foot of it, are represented, a hammer, some nails, and a crown of thorns. On each side of this picture, in the windows, are placed, two very large candles and candlesticks.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of Sir Robert Gore, baronet. The present minister is the Rev. JOHN CLOWES, *Jan^y 1300* M. A. who is also Vicar of Eccles.

SAINT ANN'S CHURCH.

This is a handsome building, of the Corinthian order, situated at the south end of the SQUARE, to which it gives name. It has a tower steeple

* *The Paintings ^N over with the Altar gave place to the present in the Year 1840.*

with one bell only. It had formerly a cupola, in some degree corresponding with the rest of the building, but which, being in bad repair, and deemed dangerous by surveyors, was taken down in 1777, and a spire erected, by subscription, in its place. The new spire, in the opinion of the neighbouring inhabitants, was, at least, as much to be dreaded as the old cupola, and was soon afterwards taken down; and a few yards of stone work, added to the original tower, on which the spire had been placed, completed the building as it now appears. It is much to be regretted, that the stone of which the ornamental parts of this church were built, has proved so perishable in its nature. Had the architect employed the same kind of stone which he used in the plain masonry, in probability, his work would have much oftener created admiration, than it now does.

The east end, notwithstanding its broken appearance, is still very well worth observation. A large handsome new clock, has lately superceded the old one. The only bell in the steeple is small. It has been suggested, that one of large size, for the clock to strike upon, and be a general monitor, like that
of

of Saint Paul's in London, would be a valuable addition to the conveniences of Manchester, as this steeple is in a very central situation. The inside of this church is very handsome, and well worth viewing. The organ is elegant, large, and fine-toned. Beneath it, in the front of the gallery, is a time-piece, which faces the pulpit. There are two stoves, in this church, which together with the doors that shut up the aisles, make attendance on public worship very comfortable in the winter season. There are no monuments in this church; * nor, excepting on the tomb of the late Dr. Deacon, a celebrated non-juring Bishop, and the stone which covers the remains of the Rev. Nathl. Bann, the first Rector, any inscription, materially worthy of observation, in the church-yard.

The foundation of this church was laid by Lady Ann Bland, of Hulme Hall, on May 18, 1709; † and it was consecrated July 17, 1712.

It

* On each side of the organ, hang the colours of the late 104th regiment of foot, which was raised in this neighbourhood in the last war. The men, soon after the regiment was compleated, were, in Ireland, drafted into other corps, and the colours were deposited here. That which is properly the King's colour, was, during the late rebellion in Ireland, taken from the regiment by the rebels, but it did not long remain in their hands. The Manchester recruits soon returned to the charge, and nobly rescued the colours they had sworn to defend.

† On the end of the tower of this church, just above the vestry win-

It is said that it was dedicated to SAINT ANN, in compliment to the lady who laid the foundation, who was the greatest contributor to it, not only by subscribing the largest sum given for the purpose of building, but also presenting the communion-table with a rich velvet cover, and the greatest part of the handsome silver plate, with which it is spread, on those days set apart for the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Until December 11th. 1736, the register of the baptisms, mariages, and burials, which took place at this church, was kept at the mother church. At that time a register was opened, and has since been regularly kept in this church. Until the marriage act passed in 1754, marriages were frequently solemnized here. The last was on the 19th day of March, 1754. The font of this church is only second to that of the Collegiate church in the number of children baptized. And, if such a phrase may be decorously allowed, on so sacred a subject, it has been the fashion for the more respectable inhabitants of the town, ever since the consecration of Saint Ann's church, to take their children thither

dow, is the following inscription, "*Ecclesiae hujus sola Benefactorum Munificentia extructae Fundamenta jacta Die xviii Maii A. D. MDCCIX. Totum opus absolutum et consecratum Die xvii Julii, A. D. MDCCXII.*"

thither, for baptism, in preference to any other. In addition to the accustomed duties of prayers and sermons on Sundays, prayers are read on all other days, throughout the year, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at six in the evening. To support this extra duty, two curates have generally been attached to the church. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Chester.

The first Rector, was the Rev NATHANIEL BANN, M. A. who died September 9, 1736, and was buried in the church-yard of this church. The second Rector was the Rev. JOSEPH HOOLE, M. A. who died November 27, 1745, and was also buried here. * He was succeeded by the Rev. ABEL WARD, M. A. who died October 1, 1786, and was buried at Chester. The fourth Rector was the Rev. ROWLAND SANDFORD, M. A. who died June 24, 1795, and was buried in this church-yard. The present, the fifth, † Rector, is the Rev. ROBERT BARKER, M. A. *who died*

182 - & was succeed by SAINT
Law Son of the Bishop of Chester

* At the time when the funeral obsequies were performing, over the remains of this gentleman, the first division of the rebel army, marched into the square. Some of the officers came to the grave side, took off their bonnets, and attended with the greatest attention and reverence, to the sad office of mortality.

† It is rather singular, that the present Clerk of this church (Mr. James Kay) is the *fifth*, from the foundation! So exactly have the Rectors and Clerks kept their accounts with Death.

* *present Clerk Mr Brookes*

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH.

This elegant church, situated between Deansgate and the river Irwell, is of the Doric order ; has a spire steeple 186 feet high, universally and deservedly admired, for its elegance and fine proportions. The lantern is particularly striking. It is composed of eight Ionic pillars, which support the spire (the highest in the town) surmounted by a large globe, upon which, instead of a wind vane, is placed a massy cross, which, as well as the globe, is gilt. There is only one bell in this steeple. *

The inside of this church appears rather dark, owing to the size of the pillars, which support the galleries, and the roof. Notwithstanding this

* In the original plan, when the foundation was laid, a much less handsome steeple was agreed upon. It was to have consisted of a tower, with Gothic pinnacles, surmounted by an octagonal spire, upon which was to be placed a gilt cock. A map of Manchester, published by the late Mr. John Berry, before the steeple was erected, contains among other views of public buildings, one of the intended church and steeple. Whoever compares that picture with the present beautiful fabric, if he has any taste, or any local pride in his composition, will rejoice that the original plan was superseded by this noble piece of architecture, which is so much the admiration of strangers.

this disadvantage, it is solemnly handsome, particularly the pulpit and communion table. The former is ornamented in a most elegant manner, with crimson velvet, hung in festoons, which produce a fine, as well as a singular effect. The altar recess, is embellished with a large painting of considerable merit, representing the ascension of our Saviour into heaven. Beneath this picture, are heads of Saint Peter, and Saint Paul; and immediately over the communion table, is a most beautiful IHS, admirably worked in worsted, upon velvet.

There is an organ also in this church; and in the front of the gallery which supports it, are the King's arms. Much attention has been paid by the Church-wardens to the comfort of the congregation; the whole of the aisles being covered with matting; and four stoves are employed in the winter season, to keep up a proper temperament.

This church, which is a rectory, in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church, was consecrated September 29, 1756.

The

The following is a list of the Rectors of this church from its foundation :

Rev. Thomas Foxley, M. A.

Rev. Joseph Downes, M. A.

Rev. James Bayley, M. A.

Rev. Humphrey Owen, M. A.

Rev. Richard Asheton, M. A.

Rev. Maurice Griffith, D. D.

Rev. Dorning Rasbotham, M. A.

by whose death, at the time this part of the Guide was put to press, the rectory is vacant.



SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH,

Taking the churches in the order they were consecrated, is the next to be examined. It is situated at the east end of Turner-street ; * and in a most disagreeable manner, closed in (without a foot of church-yard) † by the surrounding houses. The body is of brick, and the tower steeple (which was begun many years after the body

* The consecration deeds describe it to be built in *Turner's Meadow*, by Messrs. JOHN PICKFORD, JAMES DARBYSHIRE, JOHN BIRCH, JOSEPH WOOD, PETER PASS, SIMON NEWTON, and RICHARD FISH.

† In the consecration deeds of this church, the minister is authorized to perform and administer in it, all the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, *except the burial of the dead*. An exception, no doubt, arising from the want of proper burial ground.

body of the church was compleated) is of stone, and is handsome, considering its height and dimensions, and contains one small bell. In the church, which is spacious † and handsome, is a small, but well toned organ ; there are stoves in the winter season, and the aisles are matted.

This church, was consecrated July 28, 1765. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church. The present minister is the Rev. ROGER MASHITER.



SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

This handsome modern Gothic church, surrounded by a spacious cemetery, is situated between higher and lower Byrom-street, has a tower steeple, which contains a musical peal of eight bells, and a clock which faces four ways. Both the outside and inside of this church, preserve an uniform Gothic appearance, which does very great credit to the taste of the munificent founder of it, the late EDWARD BYROM, Esq. the son of the celebrated John Byrom, M. A.

O

author

† It is sixty-three feet, by seventy-five feet, and has large galleries.

author of a system of short-hand; of two volumes of poems which possess much merit; and several papers in the *Spectator*, and other periodical works. The inside of the church is beautifully light, the roof being supported by itself, notwithstanding its large span; and the galleries by slender Gothic iron pillars. The altar windows are of beautiful stained glass, the compartments of which represent the Saints JOHN, PETER, and JAMES; with the lamb bearing the cross, above the centre. The windows are the work of Mr. WILLIAM PECKETT, of York, and executed in 1769. *

In one of the south windows, in more antique stained glass, is the entrance of Jesus Christ into Bethlehem. This elegant window was brought from a convent at Rouen, in France, and placed in the situation it now occupies, at the expence of the present worthy Rector, the Rev. JOHN CLOWES, M. A.

The fine toned organ, like every thing else in this church, which is capable of such ornaments, is decorated in the Gothic stile. The pews have
all

* The beautiful writing, in gold, upon black, beneath the window above the communion table, deserves attention, as exhibiting much excellence in that art. It is the work of the late Mr. William Hunt.

all crimson cushions ; a pleasing uniformity pervading the whole. Mr. Byrom was a zealous churchman, and much attached to all its ceremonies, which, perhaps, was the reason why he gave a silver mace to be carried before the officiating clergyman, from the vestry to the reading desk, and from the preacher's pew, to the pulpit. The vestry is well worthy of observation. It contains several good pictures, beside its beautiful window of stained glass. A Paul before Felix ;—the Last Supper ;—and the Holy Family, are particularly worthy of notice ;—nor is the sleeping Jesus and his Mother ;—nor the Descent from the Cross (a copy from the original by Annibal Carracci, in Saint Peter's church, Manchester) unworthy of attention. A perspective view of the church itself, would attract more notice in another situation. The beautiful window is sure to command admiration. The colours are of the most brilliant hues imaginable, and prove that the moderns are nothing inferior in the execution of this elegant art, to the ancients. The arms, crest, and cypher of the founder are placed near the top of the window, with the dates of the foundation and consecration of the church. Near the bottom, are three beautiful pictures in glass, tinted simply

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ply with a bistre colour. The architecture, and landscapes, are very fine copies from Italian scenery, and the figures represent three passages from scripture. The centre is the angel appearing to Hagai in the wilderness:—that on the left, is the appearance of the angels to the shepherds, announcing to them the birth of the MESSIAH;—and that on the right, the conversation of Jesus, with the two disciples, after his resurrection, at Emmaus.

The church is vaulted entirely under the whole; the vaults are the property of the heirs of the founder. The church-yard is very extensive, affording a strong lesson of mortality, by being entirely occupied with grave stones, in so short a period as hath elapsed since it was opened for the reception of the first corpse.

This church was consecrated July 7, 1769. *
and

* In the vestry, inclosed in a gilt frame, is the following inscription, neatly engrossed:—

“The first stone of Saint John’s Church in Manchester, was laid by
“Edward Byrom, esq. on the twenty-eighth of April, one thousand
“seven hundred and sixty eight; and consecrated on the seventh day
“of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, by the right
“reverend Edmund Keene, Lord Bishop of this diocese. An excellent
“sermon was preached on this occasion by the Rev. John Clayton,
“senior Fellow of the collegiate church of Manchester.”

and in February, 1804, the first couple were married in it ; the mother church, having, from the passing of the marriage act in 1754, till that time, monopolized the ceremony. The same dues, however, are paid to the collegiate church, as if the parties were married there. None of the other churches in the united towns, use the ceremony of matrimony.

The presentation of Saint John's, is, by act. of Parliament, vested in the heirs of the founder, for one vacation after the death of the present incumbent, who is the original Rector. On the death of his successor, the presentation will vest in the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church.

SAINT JAMES'S CHURCH,

In George-street, is a large handsome brick building, with a neat, but diminutive stone spire, surmounted by a gilt globe and cross, beneath which hangs a small bell. The congregation is supposed to be the most numerous of any of the established churches ; and the building is admirably contrived to accommodate them

them. With a view to ventilation, the windows (which are large) are hung in a particular manner, so that they will set, on the outside and inside, to any angle, and are balanced so as to remain in any diagonal position, which may be deemed necessary for the admission of air. Underneath the church are vaults for the reception of the dead. They are separated by regular aisles, from which the coffins (which are all prudently, lined with lead) are exposed to the eyes of the visitors of this awful mansion. Many of the vaults are guarded by iron grates, which are locked; a measure which will probably be carried through the whole.

This church was consecrated August 18, 1788,* and in the space of sixteen years the yard is covered with grave stones, commemorating the departed who lay beneath them. The church was built (aided by the sale of the pews) by the present minister, the Rev. CORNELIUS BAYLEY, D. D. in whom, and his heirs, the presentation is vested, for sixty years from the date of the consecration deeds, and afterwards with the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church.

SAINT

* By express permission of the Bishop of the diocese, divine service had been performed in the church regularly from March preceding the consecration.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

Is situated in Angel-street. It was built by the late Rev. HUMPHREY OWEN, M. A. (one of the Chaplains of the collegiate church) in whose family the presentation was fixed for sixty years, from the date of the consecration deeds, after which it is to vest in the Warden and Fellows of the mother church. It is a large brick building * (with a foundation for a steeple, not erected) nothing remarkable in any point, either on the outside or inside, except it be for some colossal saints, which outrage nature from the communion recess, and which seem as if they had emanated from a painter, who had the fear of breaking the second commandment full in his eyes. This church was consecrated on the 23d day of July, 1789. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, and the present minister is the Rev. MILES WRIGLEY.

The burial place belonging to this church is tolerably large; but it is also adjoining to what is called the "NEW BURIAL GROUND," which is

the

* It is seventy-eight feet long and fifty-four feet wide, exclusive of the communion recess and the steeple; and has spacious galleries.

the largest cemetery in the town, and is appropriated to the interment of poor persons, who have no family place of burial. It is attached to the mother church, in which the register is kept; but the service is performed by the minister of Saint Michael's. The number of poor persons who are continually dying in Manchester must be great, and an expeditious and economical method of interring the bodies of the dead has been adopted. A very large grave, or more properly, a pit for the reception of mortality, is digged, and covered up, (when not actually in use for depositing the remains of the dead,) with planks, which are locked down in the night, until the whole is filled up with coffins piled beside, and upon one another. The cavern of death is then closed, and covered up with earth; and another pit is prepared, and filled in the same manner. This cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester the 21st day of September, 1787; * since which, many thousands bodies have been interred in this singular depot (it might almost be said, magazine) of mortality.

SAINT

* When the new burial ground for the poor was opened, the old one, which was situated near the top of Hnnt's Bank, adjoining to the Britannia Inn, and which was quite full of bodies, was shut up. The gates were taken away, and the passage was bricked up; in which state it now remains.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH.

This singularly elegant piece of architecture, is built of Runcorn stone, and is of the Doric order. The portico, which terminates the prospect down Dawson-street, and Mosley-street, is very fine; and if it were not fixed upon too low a scite, by which means only one half of the building is seen from Lever's Row, it might almost be pronounced faultless. With this drawback, it will command admiration, whilst a taste for the fine arts is cultivated in this country. It was built by subscription, and the foundation was laid December 11, 1788. *

P

Mr.

* The following inscription, engraved upon a plate of brass, inclosed in lead, was inserted in the first stone.

"The first Stone of this Edifice,
to be consecrated to the Service of God,
was laid

On Thursday the 11th Day of December,
In the Year 1788,

BY

The Revd. SAMUEL HALL, the intended Minister,
AND

A Considerable Number
Of the Principal Merchants & Inhabitants
of this Town;

Liberal Supporters of this Pious work."

Mr. James Wyatt, the architect, wished, instead of a steeple, to have preserved the Grecian order in its purity, by erecting a dome. In this measure he was over-ruled, and he designed a beautiful steeple, as much in unison with the rest of the building as possible; and which, when erected, will add another wreath to his already well-earned reputation as an architect. It still remains to be erected; a completion much to be wished, as it would contribute very considerably to the beauty of the town, especially on approaching it by Ardwick, and Oxford Road; and give a fine finish to the view along Mosley-street. It would, also, take away an objection which some persons offer against the appearance of the church; which they say, is like a Grecian temple: a striking proof of its beauty.

Independant of the steeple, the exterior of this church is not yet finished. Several parts, which are intended for sculpture, being left in a rough state, with an intention to carve them, when the whole building is erected, and all danger of fracture from falling stones, &c. is removed.

The inside of this church, is a model of elegance

gance and taste. The subscribers had the good sense to reject old rules which had not utility for their object; and dared to introduce comfort, convenience, and propriety, into the temple of God. The communion table, is placed opposite the pulpit, which is immediately in front of the recess which corresponds to that which contains the sacred table. Over the altar is placed a very fine *Descent from the Cross*; an undoubted original by ANNIBAL CARRACCI. The entrances into the church, are at the two extremes; at the greatest possible distance from the pulpit. The floor is boarded, and covered with matting, so that all noise, apparent hurry, and confusion, too visible, on the entrance of some congregations, is avoided; and the highly esteemed minister is heard equally well by every individual within the walls. The pews have all crimson cushions, &c. The pulpit is a beautiful piece of work; and constructed of mahogany. The galleries are at the extremes of the building. On that to the south, is placed a neat small organ, which is to be superseded by a larger, and more powerful one.

It is worthy of observation, that an opinion, almost universal, prevailed, during the erection

of the building, that owing to the very small windows, it would be badly lighted. The result is highly to the credit of the architect. There is sufficient light: more would have created an uncomfortable glare, not at all adapted to the solemnity of the place. It presents a happy medium between the dark, and melancholy gloom of the cloister; and the extreme lightness of some modern places of worship. It was consecrated September 6, 1794.

The presentation is in twenty-one trustees, for sixty years, from the date of the consecration deeds; and afterwards, in the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church.

The present minister, who, as the foundation inscription shews, was also the first, is the Rev. SAMUEL HALL, M. A.

SAINT CLEMENT'S CHURCH,

Is situated in Lever-street; it is a handsome building of brick and stone, with a small stone spire. It is very neat in the inside, and capable of containing a great number of people.

The

The communion recess deserves attention; particularly for the beautiful stained glass, with which the window is glazed. In the centre is the Lamb and Cross; and the circle round them is divided into compartments with suitable decorations. The handsome mahogany pulpit is also worthy of attention.

Like Saint Paul's, it has no church-yard. Owing to some informality in the title to the land, or because the minister was not a regular graduate of a university, this church has not been consecrated by the Bishop: nevertheless the Liturgy of the Church of England is constantly made use of. It was built by the present minister, the Rev. E. SMYTH, aided by the sale of the pews. ^{the present minister's name is Smyth} Divine service was performed in it for the first time, on Christmas-day, 1793.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

Is situated near Bolton-street, Salford; it is a handsome church, built of brick and stone; having also a handsome tower of the same materials, in which is a single bell. The interior has
nothing

nothing remarkable. A subscription is opened for the purchase of an organ.

This church was built by the present minister the Rev. N. M. CHURCH, aided by the sale of the pews. *The present minister's name is Melville Horne.* It was consecrated July 23, 1794.

Like several of the foregoing, the presentation is in the family of the founder for sixty years from the date of the consecration deeds, after which it is vested in the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH,

Is a large brick building, with a tower of the same materials, in which is a small bell, situated near Newton-lane. It is in the same predicament as Saint Clement's, with respect to consecration, and has been in the hands of several ministers. Report says it was built as a speculation of profit, but that it has been, what all religious speculations should be, a losing concern. It was opened, for public worship, after having been shut up, half finished, for several years, on Sunday the first of April, 1798. The pulpit is mahogany, and there is a small organ in

in this church. It has a burial place, which has not yet been inclosed. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

[Before the Dissenting places of worship are noticed, it will be well to mention those of the establishment, at Ardwick, Chorlton Row, and Pendleton, which places may now fairly be reckoned as suburbs of Manchester.]

SAINT THOMAS' CHAPEL, ARDWICK,

Is built of brick, with a turret, which contains a small bell. The exterior is plain, but the inside can boast more beauty and fashion in its congregation, than many highly ornamented churches can exhibit. It is neatly pewed, and has a well-toned organ. It was consecrated November 10, 1741, but has since been much enlarged; the population of Ardwick, then a detached village, cut off from Manchester by nearly a mile of cultivated fields; being much increased, rendered the old chapel too small for the numbers who attended worship in it. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of the collegiate church, the first minister was the Rev. Benjamin Nicholls, and the present is the Rev. R. Tweddell, M. A.

SAINT

SAINT LUKE'S CHAPEL

Is now building in the suburb of CHORLTON Row, adjoining the house once called "Chorlton Hall." It is not yet finished, but is expected to be ready for the celebration of divine worship on Christmas-day next. It is built of brick, has a small turret for a bell, and a burial yard annexed to it. It will have a gallery on four sides, but from its present appearance, it is not possible to say what rank it will bear in comparison with other churches. The ritual of the Church of England will be used in it, but it is not intended to be consecrated, the proprietor being the same clergyman who officiates at Saint Clement's church, before mentioned.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHAPEL, PENDLETON,

Is also a brick building, with a turret and bell, and neatly pewed. It was originally occupied by the followers of the late Mr. Wesley, but afterwards, on July 26, 1776, was consecrated. The Rev. James Pedley, M. A. is the minister, having held that situation from the consecration.

Consecration. The presentation is in the vicar of Eccles, in which parish it is situated. *

Having thus given a brief account of the buildings, appropriated to divine worship, according to the ritual of the established religion, the chapels of the various denominations of dissenters claim attention,



OLD DISSENTERS' CHAPEL,

Is situated in Cross-street: This is a very handsome and large building of brick and stone, encompassed, on three sides, by a large burying yard. The original, and first place of worship possessed by the Dissenters, in Manchester, was built upon this place in 1693. The first minister

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* The Jews have a burial ground, within a few yards of the cemetery of this chapel. On the slip of land between the two places, where the "Dead rest from their labours," the person who built the chapel, has erected for himself, a handsome tomb, in which he intends to be buried when he puts off "His mortal coil." His singularity is not confined to the circumstance of erecting a tomb for himself, on UN-CONSECRATED GROUND, for he has declared his wish to be placed in his grave with his feet downwards; that, as he says, on the day of resurrection, he may be ready to spring forward at once, and have the start of his neighbours, both Jews and Gentiles!! In the mean time, he applies his tomb to more temporary purposes. Last winter it served as his depot for potatoes! The masonry he had designed to protect his remains, served to guard the produce of his garden from the frost.

ter was Henry Newcombe, M. A. who had been the minister of the parish church, during the Interregnum ; but who, on the Restoration was dispossessed, and the church again placed in the hands of the Warden and Fellows. Mr. Newcombe did not long possess the new situation which his friends had prepared ; for he died in 1695. The chapel was nearly destroyed by a mob, in 1714 ; and Parliament gave the sum of 1500l. to repair it. In 1737 it was enlarged, and rebuilt, and in 1788, it was again enlarged.

The inside of this chapel is very spacious and handsome ; the wainscoting of the pews is remarkably good ; the gallery encompasses it on four sides ; and the whole is capable of accommodating a great number of people. A clock is placed opposite the pulpit ; behind which, at a proper elevation, is a large and powerful organ, which was erected (by subscription) in the year 1799.

The congregation attached to this chapel, is composed of persons of the first respectability ; ~~and they have provided liberally for their two~~
the present ministers ~~very worthy ministers, the Rev. T. Barnes, D. D.~~
 and the Rev. R. Harrison.

THE

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS

Have two chapels, the one situated in *Rook street*, is much the older building, being erected in the year 1774. † At that time toleration was not sufficiently liberal to allow any insulated catholic chapel, and like all others of that day, the one under consideration is attached to a dwelling-house. Although this chapel is upon the second floor of the building, it is larger than most dissenting chapels; containing, not only a great number of pews on the floor, but has also galleries on three of its sides. The altar is handsomely decorated; and over it, are three paintings, which have considerable merit. The largest, in the centre, is the homage paid by the shepherds, at Bethlehem, to the infant Saviour. Another is a representation of the Trinity, in

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which

† Previous to that time, the Catholic chapel was part of a house in Church-street, upon which a part of the warehouse of Messrs. Haigh, Marshall, and Tidswell now stands. Still earlier (about sixty years ago) the chapel was in a house in the Parsonage, at which time the number of adult Catholics in the town were not more than fifteen; and who could not have had a place of worship, if the liberality of the neighbouring Catholic families of Trafford and Barlew, had not provided for a Priest. The present number of Catholics in the towns of Manchester and Salford, owing to the excessive influx of strangers, particularly from Ireland, is thought to be from TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND!

which the Father is represented mourning over the dead body of his crucified Son, whilst the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove seems to hover over him. The third painting is the Holy Family; in which the Virgin and Child, have some merit, but there is an air of vulgarity in the countenance of Joseph, which destroys the effect as a whole. The present priest is the Rev. Rowland Broomhead.

The NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL, is a very handsome, large building of brick and stone, situated in *Mulberry-street*. If the pews of this chapel had been of oak (instead of deal) or were neatly painted, it would scarcely yield in neatness, to any place of worship in the town. The pulpit is a very light, airy, and elegant fabric. The altar is very handsome, and has, perhaps, the very best painting which ever came from the pencil of WILLIAMS. The subject is the descent from the cross. Upon the altar, stand the four Evangelists, in alabaster, brought from *Cambray*, during the late war. On the front of the altar, is painted the Holy Lamb, by TOWNLEY, in his best manner. The altar recess, loses much of its effect, by a black gummy kind of adhesion which disfigures it. It is supposed to arise from
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the breath of a very crowded congregation, which rushes towards that part of the chapel, when, in the course of their ritual, six large lighted candles, and a lamp, rarify the air. A ventilator, immediately over the recess, would probably remedy this inconvenience. The light air would be at liberty to escape, and the damp particles of breath, instead of flying all to one point, would be more uniformly dissipated, as in other places of public worship.

The glass dome produces a very fine effect, and is perhaps worthy of imitation, in designs for other chapels. The architect however made some mistakes in the roof which was intended to have supported itself, but recourse was obliged to be had to iron pillars. A neat organ adds to the appearance of the chapel, as well as contributes to the swell of devotional praise, which is chaunted by some very good voices. This chapel was built in 1794, by subscription, in which the names of many persons of different religious persuasions, very much to the credit of their liberality of sentiment, were found for handsome sums. The present priest is the Rev. Edward Kennion.

INDEPENDANTS.

INDEPENDANTS.

Their first erected chapel is in *Cannon-street*, It is built of brick, with the gable to the street, The inside is neat, and affords room for a numerous congregation; but has nothing materially attractive in its ornaments. One of its former ministers was the Rev. Timothy Priestley, brother to the late Dr. Priestley. The present minister is the Rev. William Roby.

The INDEPENDANTS' Chapel in *Dawson-street*, is very large handsome building of brick and stone; erected in 1788. The stone door-case, in front, and the iron gates which inclose the side entrance to the chapel, have been much admired. The inside is very large, and remarkable neat, and clean. The pulpit, like the rest of the wainscoting, is painted; and it is capable of holding six or eight ministers at the same time. The present minister is the Rev. Samuel Bradley.

THE SCOTS CALVANISTS,

Have a chapel, commonly called Saint Andrews, in *Lloyd-street*, built in 1799. The front

front is handsome, of brick and stone ; and the inside is very neatly fitted up. The present minister is the Rev. Robert Jack.

Beside the above, there is also another Calvinist chapel, near *New Windsor*, Salford. It is a small brick building, with nothing very remarkable within it. It has a cupola, and bell, and a small burying place annexed to it.



METHODISTS.

This very numerous body, have several large chapels, in the united towns. The first which was erected, was in *Birchin-lane*, near the Bridgewater Arms Inn ; but this was converted to some other purpose, on the erection of the chapel in **OLDHAM-STREET**, in the year 1780. This chapel was built by subscription ; the late worthy, and respectable architect of his own fortune, **WILLIAM BROCKLEHURST** esq. being the principal contributor. The outside is of brick and stone. The gable is towards the street ; and the wall is ornamented upon the top, with battlement-like parapets, which give it an unique effect ; as there is a military, combined with a Gothic

Gothic appearance. The inside will hold a great number of persons ; and it is fitted up in a neat handsome manner. The pulpit, reading desk, and Clerk's pew, are formed like those of the established church. There is also another similarity in the communion table, which is placed in the same situation as in the generality of churches, immediately behind the pulpit. The singing in this chapel, has been often admired by the occasional visitors. *

It is well known that the discipline of the Methodist connection does not admit of fixed ministers, like the other sectaries, yet it may possibly be gratifying, if this brief account of Manchester, should a few years hence fall into the hands of one of that persuasion, for him to know, that in the year 1804, the following were the preachers in this place, viz. Messrs James Wood, Adam Clarke, † J. S. Pipe, and John Hearnshaw.

The

* Divine service is performed in this chapel, at seven o'clock in the morning and at half an hour past five in the evening, on Sundays ; on Monday evening at seven o'clock, on Friday evening at eight o'clock ; and on Saturday evening at seven o'clock.

† Mr. Clarke reflects much credit upon the society he is attached to. His classical knowledge, and his critical taste, is acknowledged by all who know him ; and his very valuable library, rich beyond description in Oriental MSS. and Chinese Drawings, is an object of astonishment to all who are fortunate enough to gain admission to a sight of it.

The chapel in *Gravel-lane*, SALFORD, belonging to the same connexion as the foregoing, was built in 1790, of brick and stone. It is like the former, convenient and capacious in the inside, and the vocal powers of the singers are also of the superior kind.*

The METHODIST CHAPEL in GREAT BRIDGE-WATER-STREET, was erected in 1800. In some respects it is the the most handsome building of the three; having the same pretensions to neatness and accommodation. It has also the advantage of a small burying place attached to it. †



MOUNT ZION,

Is a large chapel, between *High Street* and *Shude Hill*. It was built in 1800, and has the words, "*Mount Zion*," engraved on a stone tablet in front of the building, which is a handsome one, of brick. The inside is similar in its appearance to the Methodist chapels; from which connexion the congregation of this

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* Divine service is performed on the Sunday morning and afternoon; and also in the evening, at half past five o'clock; and on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock.

† Divine service is performed in this chapel, three times on Sundays; and on Tuesdays evenings at seven o'clock.

are seceders, following the opinions of the late Mr. Kilham, after whom, they are sometimes denominated **KILHAMITES**.



WELCH METHODISTS' CHAPEL,

Is a small brick building, in which the welch language is exclusively used, situated in *Green street, Oak-street*. It has nothing but the singularity of the language to recommend it to particular notice.



QUAKERS' MEETING HOUSE,

Is a large brick building, (erected in 1795) situated in *Dickenson-street*. Like the respectable members of the sect which here worship, it is plain, but substantial. It has a burial place attached to it ; as hath also the old meeting house, built upon the foundation of a prior one, about 1732, (in *Jackson's-row, Deansgate*) which having fallen into decay, is now used only as a school for children of that persuasion ; though the burial place is still made use of, for interment.

UNITARIAN

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

This is a small, neat building, in *Mosley-street*, erected in 1789. The congregation, though far from numerous, having no gallery, and but sixty-eight pews, can boast as much respectability in the characters which compose it, as any in the united towns. The organ is placed in the same manner as in the Old Dissenters' chapel; elevated behind the minister. This was the first place of public worship in the town, which had the aisles covered with matting, to prevent noise at entrance; or that had stoves, to render it comfortable in winter, for invalids. This society make use of a regular, printed form of prayer, very similar to that used by the established church; but altered, in a few passages, nearly in the manner recommended by Dr. Clarke.

The burial place belonging to this chapel, being small, a very good method has been adopted to make the most of it. Every grave which hath hitherto been made, has been lined with bricks and mortar; and afterwards filled with earth,

earth, in the same manner as a common grave. This method keeps each grave separate; it likewise prevents the earth from closing in, upon the person who digs; and the neighbouring coffins are not disturbed, a circumstance but too common in crowded cemeteries.

The first minister who officiated in this chapel, was the present highly respected Rev. WILLIAM HAWKES, who still continues to delight, as well as to instruct his congregation, by the superior excellence of his ingenious compositions.



THE BAPTIST CHAPELS.

The chapel of eldest date belonging to the dissenters of the Baptist persuasion, is situated in an obscure yard near *Wittry Grove*, in the district called *Coldhouse*. * It is a very small building. The preacher is the Rev. J. Bruce.

The *other* Baptist Chapel, is situated in
Back-lane,

* The name of *Coldhouse* is said to be derived from *Cold's House*, an open shed having formerly been erected in a field there, for young horses which were at grass during winter. The name continued, when dwelling houses were built upon the spot.

Back-lane, near the top of Angel-street. It is larger than the old one, and has a small burying place attached to it. There is nothing particular in the building either external, or internal ; and at present, the congregation have no settled minister.

A third Baptist chapel, was some years ago built in Lever's-street, but, owing to some misunderstanding among the proprietors, it was converted into a small spinning factory. It has since been fitted up as a chapel, and used by a dissentient of the Methodist persuasion ; but is now occupied by a very numerous Sunday School, under the superintendence of the committee for " Sunday Schools for children of all denominations."



NEW JERSUSALEM CHURCH,

As it is generally called, is a large handsome building of brick and stone, situated in Peter-street, and was erected in 1793.

There is much singularity in the disposition of the pulpit in this church. The organ is small, but

but well-toned; and the singers add much to the harmony of the worship, many of them having fine voices, joined to some science. There is a small burying place annexed to this church, which was opened 11th August, 1793, by the Rev. William Cowherd, and the Rev. Joseph Proud. At present, this church is not supplied with an ordained clergyman, the services of it are therefore, *pro tempore*, performed by two respectable members of the congregation. The public addresses in this Church, generally consist of elucidations of sacred scripture, by the phenomenon of nature, according to the principles laid down in the works of the Swedish philosopher, EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.



CHRIST'S CHURCH, SALFORD.

Is not, as its name imports, one of the established churches, nor exactly reducible to any of the foregoing denominations of Dissenters, though it approaches nearly to the last mentioned. It was built at the expence of the officiating Minister, the Rev. William Cowherd, formerly a Minister of the establishment, and afterwards of the "New Jerusalem Church," in Peter-street. The service in this place

place, opens with reading a portion of the scriptures, which are elucidated, like the foregoing, by the reader bringing forward the phenomenon of nature, in support of the truth of them; a short prayer, and a hymn succeeds, and afterwards a sermon. This church was opened for public worship, September 28, 1800. It is a small plain brick building, with small windows, in imitation of St. Peter's church. The inside is very neat; the pews are painted white, and lined with green baize. The pulpit is singularly constructed, being placed immediately over the altar. The small, but remarkably sweet-toned organ, is placed in a gallery opposite the pulpit; as is also a clock. This building is well contrived in many respects: the windows being high and small, and being only in the east and west sides of it, neither admit the glare of the sun, nor the cold air, to incommode—though they give sufficient light. The burying ground belonging to this chapel, has filled in an unprecedented manner. From the day day of interment, July 13, 1800, to this day, August 31, 1804, the almost improbable number of 2998 bodies have been interred.

NONJURORS,

NONJURORS,

As they are generally termed, but as they denominate themselves, the "*True British Catholic Church*," which once made a considerable noise in the world, especially about the year 1745, is now nearly extinct. At that time, they had a place of worship, under the guidance of the celebrated Dr. Deacon, who was succeeded by a Mr. Kenrick Price, a grocer, and the late P. J. Browne, M. D. who, as well as Dr. Deacon, had the nominal title of Bishops. In their time, the chapel was situated in a yard near Saint Mary's-gate, and they were assisted in their ministerial labours, by a Mr. Cartwright. The present bishop, is a Mr. Thomas Garnett, who, it seems does not exercise the episcopal office, and the congregation, now reduced to about thirty persons, are under the guidance of Mr. Charles Booth, watchmaker, in Long Millgate, who, in his own house, performs the sacred functions of a priest, to this remnant of a once numerous body.

THE

THE JEWS' SYNAGOGUE.

Is in a small upper chamber, in *Garden-street, Withy-grove*. The number of persons who compose the congregation being very small, there is little to recommend the synagogue to notice. It exhibits a striking contrast, in its embellishments, to the grandeur distinguished in the sacred writings, with which the children of Israel celebrated their religious rites.

It has already been noticed, that the people of this religious persuasion have a burial place, near Saint Thomas' chapel, Pendleton.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

From contemplating the places appropriated to the exercise of Religion, the transition is easy to the best fruits of it: the charitable institutions which do honor to Manchester, and the benevolence and liberality of those, who, at various periods, have been its inhabitants. No town in the kingdom has exhibited better

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or greater proofs of public spirit, put into motion by the best feelings of the heart, in the creation of institutions for the amelioration of human misery; in the erection of suitable buildings for that purpose; and in their perseverance in annual contributions, for the perpetuation of the blessings they meant to impart, or for making the necessary provision for the prevention, or the cure of the evils, which particularly attack the lower orders of society.



CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL,

Commonly called the COLLEGE, is entitled to precedence, by priority of establishment. It was founded, pursuant to the will of Humphrey Chetham, esq. of Clayton, near Manchester, bearing date December the 16th, 1651, and the trustees made a body corporate, by a charter of King Charles the Second, dated November 10th, 1665. The truly munificent founder, in his will, requested, if it could be procured, that the trustees to whom he devised the property for the pious use, should purchase the building which had formerly been the residence of, and had belonged to the Warden
and

and Fellows of the collegiate church, from whence it derived its name, *The College*; but which had been in possession of the Earls of Derby, from the time of Edward VI. They were fortunate enough to accomplish the point, and purchased the building from the Earl of Derby, very soon after Mr. Chetham's death.

The foundation, was originally for forty poor boys, who were to be clothed and educated, from the age of six to fourteen, when, they were to be put apprentice, with a moderate fee to some useful trade. Agreeable to the will of the founder, as the value of the estates increased, more boys have been added to the original number. About the beginning of the last century, they were augmented to sixty; and at the Easter meeting of the Feoffees in 1780, they were further increased to EIGHTY. The founder left directions, from what townships the boys * should be admitted, as well as the numbers from each.

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* The boys are directed to be "children of honest, industrious, and pains-taking parents, and not of wandering, or idle beggars, or rogues." In the will there is also an order, that the boys shall not be bastards, nor such as are lame, infirm or diseased, at the time of their admission into the hospital.

x Now 24-

From Manchester were to be admitted	14	— now increased to	24
From Salford	6	— now —	12
From Droylsden	3	— now —	6
From Crumpsall	2	— now —	4
From Bolton-le-Moors	10	— now —	20
From Turton	5	— now —	10
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Total at the foundation	40	increased in the 1780, to 80 boys.	

The children are clothed, as they have uniformly been from the first foundation, in blue vests, with petticoats, blue cloth stockings, and blue bonnets or caps. They are fed with a plain but wholesome diet, and their countenances bespeak the kindness they are treated with. They are thus provided, till the age of fourteen, when they are put out apprentice, at which time they are furnished with two suits of cloaths, made in the modern fashion.

The building belonging to this excellent charity, stands, as hath been observed in a former part of this Guide, upon a high, and in some places, almost perpendicular rock, bounded by the river Irk, near its conflux with the Irwell; and is the situation (with the collegiate church and church yard) which was fixed upon by the learned Mr. Whitaker, as the

the Prætorium, or summer camp of the Romans; the whole soite being, as well towards the Irwell, as the Irk, much elevated above the opposite shores. The building is of stone, only two stories high, and (except in the appearance of the roof, which was originally hidden from the sight by battlements, and by the addition of some brick chimneys,) is perhaps pretty nearly the same in appearance, as when first erected, which was about the time the collegiate church was built. The appearance from the north side of the Irk, is very picturesque; the sombre hue of the stone walls crowning the rugged rocks which overhang the Irk, want nothing but their antient battlements, to transport the mind of the observer back to the age of the contending Plantagenets.

The inside of the building gives a good idea of the domestic comforts of those times. The oeconomy of the household, is very nearly the same as it was in the infancy of the charity, excepting that *wheaten* is substituted for the *oaten* bread, which was formerly used. The refectory, is a large room on the left hand of the entrance into this noble monument of Lancastrian

trian charity. It has a curious recessed fire place, which has now a grate in it ; but before coal was so universally used, the fire was made upon a round stone, in the centre of the recess, the boys sitting round it, as at a bonfire ; the smoke ascending up the, then, open chimney. If a visitor should chance to enter the hospital at the hour of dinner, and see eighty clean, happy countenances, seated at the well spread table, partaking of the bounty provided for them by the benevolent Chetham, his heart must have been made up in a hurry, or strangely perverted since it was made, if it does not vibrate with pleasure at the sight of so many poor children rescued from ignorance and want, by the liberality of an individual. The dormitory, which is upon the ground floor (but which from its excellent and elevated situation, is perfectly dry) is an additional proof of the care with which the boys are treated. It is easy to see they are kept clean, warm, and comfortable.

The room in which the Feoffees meet, is respectable for its antique appearance. It is large, with a recess window, and is wainscoted with oak. Over the fire place, are the arms of the founder, richly carved ; and on each side of them,

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are pillars (which were meant to represent the foundation) resting upon books (representing knowledge, upon which true munificence is founded) and crowned with antique lamps; the fire issuing from which, was to represent the warmth of the feelings of the founder, and the light, the diffusion of knowledge and happiness, by his means. On one side of these ornaments, is a carved PELICAN, sustaining her young ones with her blood; a lesson of CHARITY; and on the other side is a Cock, placed there, perhaps, as a moniter of WATCHFULNESS for the Feoffees, in the discharge of their duty. Two virtues, which even malice herself, never charged the board with wanting: whilst Truth has been often compelled to say, the Feoffees have been the most faithful of trustees, to one of the most useful of charities. The furniture of this room corresponds with the wainscoting; and is evidently of great age, particularly two tables, which are very curious, and in all probability, are coeval with the building. The chairs are such as were fashionable in the reign of Charles the Second, and are a striking contrast to the light and airy seats of the present day.

In

In this room are a few old portraits, amongst which are, HUMPHREY CHETHAM, the founder of the hospital :—the great MARTIN LUTHER—the Rev. JOHN BRADFORD, M. A. a Manchester man, who received his education in the adjoining Grammar School, and was afterwards Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and was burned as a heretic in the reign of Queen Mary, in 1555. WILLIAM WHITAKER, D. D. a native of Holme, in the county of Lancaster, *Regius Professor*, and successively Master of Trinity, Queen's, and Saint John's Colleges, Cambridge. He was one of the greatest controversialists in his time. He died at the age of seventy-four, in the year, 1595.—ALEXANDER NOWELL, D. D. who was born at Read, in Lancashire. During the reign of Queen Mary, he was in exile, but in the first year of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a Fellow of Manchester college, Dean of Saint Paul's, London, and a Canon of Windsor. He died February 18, 1601, at the venerable age of ninety.—ROBERT BOLTON, a learned divine, who was born at Blackburn, in 1572, and died at his living, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire, 1631. Another portrait in this room, of a more modern aspect, is a CHETHAM, of the family of the founder, said to be the George Che-

*A. Nowell was a Member of
Parliament & the last Bury*

tham mentioned in the will, as the nephew of the testator. But this is evidently a mistake. The dress of the portrait is of the fashion of the beginning of the last century, and it must represent, either Samuel Chetham, esq. of Castleton, who died in 1744, or, his brother Humphrey Chetham, esq. who died, unmarried in 1749, and at whose death, ended the line of George Chetham, their grand-father, the nephew of the founder.

The room under the Feoffees', is also a curiosity, whether the singularity of the plan, the ornaments of the walls, the ceiling, or a part of the furniture be considered. The ceiling is particularly worthy of observation. The room is used as a dining-room by the superiors of the family: it is not generally shewn to strangers, but by the curious in antiquity, it is well worth notice.

The public LIBRARY, which occupies a portion of this building, though it scarcely comes under the head of *Charity*, according to the common acceptation of the word, ought to be mentioned in this part of the Manchester Guide, in preference to placing it under the head of *Literary Institutions*, because it emanated

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from the benevolence which animated the founder of the hospital. In the will, in which Mr. Chetham devised the property for the establishment of the hospital, he also left one thousand pounds, "for, or towards a library, within the town of Manchester, for the use of scholars, and all others, well affected, to resort unto." He also devised one hundred pounds, towards preparing a place for the reception of the books; which he directed should be in the college, if that building could be obtained. He further directed, that the books should remain there for ever, "as a public library," and that "care be taken that none of the books should be taken out of the library at any time;" and that they should be "fixed, or chained as well as may be" for their preservation. This method of preserving the books, was made use of, for some time, but the chains have been removed many years, and every liberal accommodation is allowed to those who make use of the books.

The library, which occupies an extensive gallery in the building, has experienced the same prosperity which has attended the charity for educating poor boys. The original annual sum, appropriated by the founder, for the purchase of

of books, and the salary of the librarian, was £16*l*. but by improvements, in the appropriated estates, the income is more than trebled. *

The Rev. John Ratcliffe, M. A. a late librarian, published in 1791, a catalogue of the books in two volumes octavo, under the title of "BIBLIOTHECA CHETHAMENSIS." The books now amount to upwards of fifteen thousand volumes, in various languages, and in every branch of science, besides some very valuable manuscripts. The library contains a noble collection of theology, ecclesiastical, and natural history, several *Editæ Princeps*, and other valuable editions of the Greek and Roman classics: It is most deficient in poetry and profane history, especially of our own country. In the museum there is a good collection of prints; and many very fine books of prints. Amongst other curious MSS. (which at present amount to near one hundred articles) are the following, viz. Visitation of Lancashire, 1580, by Flower and Glover;—Hollinsworth's Mancuniensis;—Kewden's Collections for a History of Lancashire;—Knyvett's Project for

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* The lands belonging to the hospital are in Derbyshire, near Sutton upon the Hill; and the lands belonging to the library, are in the parish and manor of Sladburn, near Bolland, in Yorkshire. both estates, containing about 1155 acres.

the defence of England ;—Lyndsay's History of Scotland, the original MS.—Smith's Visitation of Lancashire, in 1599 ;—Wickliffe's New Testament ;—a Psalter, the gift of John Gyste, for the use of the monastery of Saint John the Baptist at Godstow, &c. &c. †

In the library-gallery, beside the books, and the MSS. (which are inclosed in cases, and in pew-like classes) are several natural, and artificial curiosities, which are exhibited to strangers, by the man-servant, or other attendants. Correctness of description, or exact chronological truth, is not always adhered to in the display of this part of the college; but as this proceeds oftener from ignorance, than a design to mislead, it is easily forgiven.

The Feoffees, who are a body corporate, under a charter granted by King Charles II. dated November 10, 1665, now consist of the following respectable characters, viz.

Right

† Free admission into the library and access to the books, is allowed to all orderly persons, from the first day of April, to the last day of September, from eight o'clock to eleven in the morning ; and from two o'clock till five in the afternoon : From October the first to the thirty-first day of March, in the morning from nine o'clock till twelve, and from one to four in the afternoon. The following are the times when the library is shut, viz.—On Sundays, all church holidays, all feasts and fasts, and on the afternoons of Thursdays and Saturdays.

Right Hon. the Earl of Derby	John Ridings, esq.
Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton	Joseph Pickford Ratcliffe, esq.
John Arden, esq.	Joseph Thackeray, esq.
James Bradshaw, esq.	Charles Lawson, M. A.
Samuel Clowes, esq.	Rev. Tho. Blackburne, LL D.
John Entwisle, esq.	Rev. J. Bancroft, M. A.
William Egerton, esq.	Rev. Thomes Drake, D D.
John Ford, esq.	Rev. T. Foxley,
William Fox, esq.	Rev. Peter Haddon, M. A.
John Gartside, esq.	Rev. Croxton Johnson, M. A.
James Kearsley, esq.	Rev. J. Lyon. M. A.
John Parker, esq.	

The present librarian, elected by the Feoffees, at their annual Easter meeting, in ~~1804~~, is the Rev. ^{*Handwritten*} ~~F. Stone~~, M. A. and Fellow of Brazen-Nose-College, Oxford. The School-master is the Rev. ^{*Handwritten*} ~~John Greswell~~; and the Governor of the hospital is Mr. ^{*Handwritten*} ~~Christopher Perry~~. *

Of the truly benevolent founder of this hospital and library, too little is known, to draw even a biographical sketch. All the information extant, is, that he was born July 10th 1580, that he realized a large property in trade, that he disposed of a very principal part of it in the manner before described; that he was High Sheriff of the county in 1635; and that

* The Governor's dress of office, is a dark blue robe, with short sleeves, richly embroidered with gold. On his way, from the college to the church, he carries a long staff, which is mounted with silver.

that he died (unmarried) October the 12th 1653, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In the Bibliotheca Chethamensis, is a portrait of this benefactor to posterity, copied from the original in the Feoffees room of this hospital, and engraved by *Heath*, in his best manner. It is a subject for much regret, that no more is known of this friend of the poor, of piety, and of learning. But his noble foundation bespeaks his praise, and forms an eulogy of the sublimest kind. The incense of his charity, has long ago ascended to heaven. †

INFIRMARY,

† The family of the Chethams, in the other branches, were highly respectable, as appears from their tombs and monuments in the collegiate church. One of the tombs cover the remains of the George Chetham mentioned in the will of the founder of the charity, as his nephew, who it seems lived sometime in London. In a manuscript, in his own hand writing, is the following memorandum.

“ December 9th, 1656, paid by Geo. Chetham, esq. as followeth :
 “ Charge at London concerning the fine of Aldermanship and Sheriffship, and necessary expences there of myself and man about the same occasion. I say, paid and cost me George Chetham, esq. the sum of
 “ 0508l 12s. 8d.”

The son of the above named George Chetham is also buried in the same chapel, as appears from the following extract from the manuscript before quoted.

“ Mr. Humphrey Chetham, sonne of mee Geo. Chetham, esq. dyed
 “ February 13th, 1658, and was buried at Manchester Feb. XVIII, 1658.
 “ The charge of the funerall amounted to the sume of CLXXl. Xs. IXd.”

INFIRMARY, DISPENSARY, LUNATIC HOSPITAL, AND ASYLUM.

The buildings, in which these noble charities are dispensed to the afflicted, are situated on the highest point of the town, in the front of *Lever's Row*; and are inclosed by the same palisadoes and walls, which insulate the PUBLIC BATHS, the public walks, and the Infirmary pool. The Infirmary owes its origin to several worthy, and public-spirited characters, in the year 1752. But, notwithstanding many were anxious for the establishment of a charity, which was to restore health to the sick, and soundness to the lame, many difficulties seem to have arisen, which retarded the ultimate establishment. Several meetings were held, but nothing was resolved upon, till a gentleman, whose name deserves to be had in everlasting and honourable remembrance; whose benevolence was active, and whose judgment and knowledge of the human heart, and its best propensities, led him to conclude, that an Infirmary only wanted a beginning, and that maturity of means, would be the necessary consequence, from the prevalent disposition of the superior class of the inhabitants

bitants of Manchester. From this conclusion, the late JOSEPH BANCROFT, esq. * acted ; and with a noble spirit, he offered (if no one else would join him in the plan) to defray all the *expences* of an Infirmary, for one year ; provided the present respectable, and venerable Surgeon, CHARLES WHITE, esq. would give his assistance, in his professional capacity. The philanthropy of Mr. White, was not less vivid than that of Mr. Bancroft ; he immediately accepted the proposal, and they engaged a house in *Garden-street, Shude-hill*, for the purpose of carrying their charitable purpose into effect. They then made their intentions public ; they were soon joined by kindred spirits ; and on the 24th day of June, 1752, a day, which every feeling heart, which beats within the influence of the Manchester Infirmary, will ever reflect upon as sacred to humanity ; it was opened for the relief of *out-patients*. But it was not till the end of July, that *in-patients* could be admitted. The generous purposes of the subscribers were rewarded by the grateful reflection, that

* Mr. Bancroft was generally known by the appellation of "MERCHANT BANCROFT," from his profession. It is much to be regretted that he did not live to see the glorious harvest which his humanity had had sown. He was buried May 29, 1753, in the collegiate church, in the vault beneath the marble flagging, in the choir, which had been laid at his expence, when the communion rails were put up in the manner they now stand.

that in the *first year*, the oil of compassion had been poured into the wounds of SEVENTY-FIVE in-patients, and TWO HUNDRED and FORTY-NINE out-patients. * During that year, the sum of 361*l.* 9*s.* had been received as benefactions and legacies; and the sum of 488*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* as a subscription to be continued annually, for the support of the infant charity, which has since done so much good, and drawn so many blessings from the poor, who have been rescued from disease and death, by the institution, which has afforded the means of relief to near ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND persons, † who have participated in these charities; to say nothing of the great number of persons

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who

The following is a list of the officers of the Infirmary, as they appeared in the first annual report.

Miles Bower, esq. Treasurer.

Nathaniel Phillips, esq.	} Deputy-Treasurers.
James Messey, esq.	

Peter Manwaring, M.D.	} Physicians.
James Walker, M.D.	
Samuel Kay, M.D.	

Mr. Charles White,	} Surgeons.
Mr. James Birchall,	
Mr. Edward Hall,	

Thomas White, esq.	} Surgeons Extraordinary.
R. Hall, esq.	

† The following is the number of patients admitted into the Infirmary, from June 24, 1803, to June 24, 1804.

In-patients 646—Home-patients 1234—Out-patients 3047—Total 5897
of which 768 were accidents.

who have been inoculated for the cow-pock; which was very early introduced, and for which no recommendation, from a trustee, is required.

In the year 1753, the good arising from the institution became so manifest, that the trustees determined to erect a suitable building. Land was purchased from Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. and the late James Massey, esq. laid the foundation of it, when only the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds had been subscribed towards an erection, intended, in the first instance, to afford accommodation for forty patients, but which, in the course of the consultations on the plan, was extended to eighty; and in the erection of which upwards of four thousand pounds was expended. With so small a sum subscribed, to begin so great a work, much credit is certainly due to the original trustees, for their confidence in the latent benevolence of the human character, to which they looked for the means of completion.

The new Infirmary was opened in 1755. Many extensive, and expensive additions have been made since that time, and there are at present, one hundred and sixty beds appropriated

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious of the psychological organizations in the United States, is a source of great pride for me. I am sure that the *Journal* will continue to be a valuable resource for the psychological community and for the general public.

U 2 benefactions,

benefactions, which grace the tables in the BOARD-ROOM, are three different sums of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS each! One of which was a legacy from the late RALPH KIRKHAM, esq. to the Infirmary, and another from the ~~same~~ liberal hand to the Lunatic Hospital. The *third* thousand pounds, was a benefaction, presented through the hands of the Bishop of Ely, by some charitable spirit, who wished to sacrifice to humanity in secret. Of secret benefactions, both charities have often experienced the benefit. It is a high trait in the character of England, that its natives do acts of charity in private, much oftener than those of any other nation. To the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, since the first institution of the former, besides the money collected in churches and chapels at various times, (which certainly was contributed anonymously, as to the individuals, who collectively composed the congregations) upwards of FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS has been given by UNKNOWN BENEFACTORS! But notwithstanding these benevolent beings are unknown to us, the good they have done is obvious; and their names, though omitted, through necessity, on the tables of the board-room, are without doubt, registered, eternally, in the Archives of Heaven. In

In this place, it may perhaps be proper to observe, that the total amount of benefactions and legacies, to both charities, from the original institution, in 1768, to June 24th, 1803, † is 32,648l. 8s. 8d.; and the amount of the annual subscriptions * to the infirmary and

† When this part of the *Guide* went to press, the report for 1804 was not published.

* A subscriber of one guinea annually, has a right to recommend one Out, and one ~~Home~~ patient at a time; and a subscriber of two guineas, one In-patient, or two Out-patients, together with two ~~Home~~-patients at a time; and for every larger sum subscribed, in the same proportion. A benefactor of ten guineas, has an equal right with an annual subscriber of one guinea, and so in proportion for greater benefactions. The subscribers, not only give their money to this charity, but their time and attention. The President, Treasurer, Deputy Treasurers, House-Stewards, Auditors, Physicians, Surgeons, and visiting Apothecaries, do the duties of their respective offices without fee or reward of any kind, except what arises (and how can they be better requited!) from their own feelings. The rest of the subscribers are, in rotation, Visitors of the Hospital, agreeable to the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the "Rules for the government of the infirmary, &c." which enact

"That the Secretary send letters, every Friday, to seven subscribers, residing in Manchester or Salford, in the order in which they stand in the alphabetical list, requesting their attendance on the Monday following, at the Weekly Board, there to take upon them the offices of Inspectors and House Visitors of both the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, for the ensuing week; and that some of them do visit both Houses, and enquire, Whether the rules concerning the officers, servants and patients, have been observed; particularly, whether the patients have been duly attended by the physicians, surgeons, apothecary, &c.?—whether prayers have been duly read?—whether the patients or servants have been guilty of swearing, drunkenness, any immorality, or indecency? whether the provisions are good, and whether they have been carried out of the house, or brought

and Dispensary, during the same period, was 68,531*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* making, together, the sum of 101189*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* which the liberal hand of charity hath provided for the amelioration of some of the miseries "which flesh is heir to."

Of the buildings themselves, it is necessary to say something. They are chiefly of brick, and are what such erections ought to be—plain, handsome, and substantial. They are not rendered attractive by architectural ornaments, which, however high the embellishment may be carried, cannot absorb the misery, that with all the professional attentions the medical gentlemen can give, and all the tenderness and anxiety which the matron and domestic servants can pay, must naturally prevail in a hospital for the sick, or the insane. The grandeur of the edifice does not obliterate the sense of its utility; but

"into it clandestinely?—and into such other affairs, as they shall think proper to be noticed: and that they enter their observations in a book provided for that purpose, and attend, to make their report, at the next Weekly Board."

"That the Weekly Board inspect the observations of the House-Visitors; regulate all matters relating to the admission and discharge of patients; inquire into the conduct of the officers and servants; examine and pass accounts; order payments; execute the orders of the General Boards, and prepare such matters, as are proper to be laid before the same."

but, externally, it conveys an idea of ample provision for the unfortunate, and of a durability which promises to the rising generation, an asylum, if they should unfortunately want one, when the present race of benefactors and of sufferers are at rest.

The inside of the buildings, appropriate to the united charities, are a model of useful design, economy, and cleanliness. Every thing is useful. There appears every thing which could be wanted in such a building, for such a charity; but nothing which could be spared. Great attention has been paid to ventilation, especially in the sick-wards; which the most delicate visitor might perambulate, without perceiving any thing (except what will arise from Sympathy, the amiable conservator of compassion,) which could give offence to any of the senses.* The cleanliness and comfort which pervade

* In the rules for the nurses which are framed and hang up in every ward, they are directed not to take any fee or reward from any person whatsoever, not to suffer any dirt, tow, or rags to remain in the wards, or be thrown out of the windows. The third, fourth, and ninth sections of those rules further order :

- “ That no foul linen, or bed-cloaths, whether sheets, blankets, &c.
- “ be kept in the wards, but that they be taken immediately to the
- “ Matron, in order that they may be carried to the wash-house; and
- “ that the Nurses punctually observe the following regulations, viz.

pervade every room, commands applause ; and the being who can examine them, without sensations of pride, that so much real charity is practised upon earth, must either be a very good, or a very bad man. The rooms for the women, are designated by different scriptural female names, as " Mary " " Ruth " &c. whilst those for the men, are distinguished by masculine names from the sacred book. To prevent the possibility of vermin harbouring in the beds, they are made of iron ; this, with the care which is continually, and incessantly paid to

" That whenever a patient is discharged, his bed-cloaths shall immediately be made clean, the bed exposed to the external air, and where circumstances require it, new stuffed : That the sheets of patients, remaining for a length of time in the hospital, shall be changed once a fortnight, or oftener, if the case requires it ; the rest of the bed-cloaths, once in two months ; and where the patients have sores which require it, once a month ; their shirts to be changed once in four days, their night-caps and stockings once a week, or oftener if found necessary."

" That the Nurses shall scour their respective wards with soap and warm water, or ley, every Friday, before eight o'clock in the morning, from the first of March to the first of October ; and before nine o'clock in the morning, from the first of October to the first of March ; and that they shall mop their respective wards, once every week, on an intermediate day, before the same hours, and keep the wards clean in the mean time by sweeping ; and that no sand shall be suffered to remain on the floors."

" That the nurses take care to prevent the patients from lying down in their beds with their cloaths on, and from having any provisions, &c. under their bedding ; and that no mistrial shall be allowed in the wards."

to cleanliness, contributes to the comfort, and accelerates the returning health of the patients.*

X

A

* The following rules, for the information of the patients, shewing what they may expect from the charity, and what the charity requires from them, are read to every patient on his admission, and they are framed, and hung up, in every ward.

“ WHAT THE PATIENTS MAY EXPECT.

“ You may expect the greatest civility and attention from the Apothecary, the Matron, the Nurses, and every other person employed by this charity.

“ You may expect to be regularly attended by your Physician or Surgeon.

“ From the Apothecary you may expect, that he visit your ward every morning, when you will have an opportunity of consulting him about your disorder; and you may send for him at any other time, if you conceive it necessary.

“ From the Nurses you may expect every necessary care and attendance.

“ You may expect to be provided with clean beds and good provisions; and, if at any time, you should think the quantity allowed you not sufficient, you have a right to mention it to your Physician or Surgeon, who will order you more, if he thinks it will be proper for you.

“ If you are taken ill in the night, so as to want the attendance of the Apothecary, desire some one of the patients, who is able, to call up one of the Nurses, that lies near your ward, who will inform him without delay.

“ It is the intention of this charity, that you should have every comfort, that your situation can reasonably require.

“ N. B. Should all, or any of you, not obtain the things above-mentioned, or have any other cause to be dissatisfied, you have a right to complain both to the House Visitors, (who attend daily) and to the Weekly-Board. The latter meets every Monday in the Board-room at eleven o'clock, where you will be heard with attention, and your grievances redressed, if reasonable.

“ WHAT THE CHARITY REQUIRES.

“ That you punctually observe the directions of the Physician or Sur-

A ticket is affixed to each patient's bed, mentioning

“geon, who attends you; and also of the Apothecary, Matron and Nurses.

“That you shall be modest, regular, and orderly;—that you neither curse, swear, nor use any bad, or improper language.

“That you live in this Infirmary as one family, rendering one another mutual help and assistance; and also, when ordered by your Physician, Surgeon, or the Apothecary, that you assist in the house, as much as your complaints will admit.

“That every morning you shall have your hands and faces washed very clean, and that such of you, as do not use the warm or cold bath, shall have your feet washed every Thursday evening.

“That such, as have not brought with you, shall send for proper changes of linen.

“That you do not damage, or waste the smallest matter belonging to this charity.—That no provisions, or liquors of any sort be brought to you, but such as this charity provides.—That no men-patients go into the women's wards, or women into the men's; and that none of you play at cards, dice, or any other game; or smoke tobacco without leave from the Apothecary.—That you regard the Apothecary and Matron as the master and mistress of this house, and that you do not go out of it without their leave.—That such of you as are able, shall attend the public prayers in the chapel every day, and that every Sunday, in the forenoon and afternoon, all of you that are able (and obtain leave from the Apothecary) shall be allowed to go to your respective places of worship in this town; but you must return to the Infirmary as soon as the service is over.—That such of you as are able, (each time obtaining leave from the Apothecary) be permitted to go into the garden every day, when the weather is good; but it is expected, that you be guilty of no improper, or irregular behaviour whilst there, and that you do not walk on the grass or borders.—That your friends be allowed to visit you on Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, between the hours of two and four; but on no other day, without leave.—N. B. Such of you, as do not exactly conform to these rules, will have the great disgrace of being discharged for irregularity; and, being so discharged, can never be admitted again, by any recommendation whatsoever.”

tioning his name, and that of his physician or surgeon ; the time of admission, and the diet ordered for him. *

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* The following is a table of DIET. **LOW DIET. BREAKFAST**, each day in the week, a pint of $\frac{1}{4}$ water gruel. **DINNER**, Sunday. A pint of broth, and two ounces of veal, or four ounces of roots.—Monday. A pint of rice milk, or eight ounces of rice pudding.—Tuesday. A pint of broth and roots.—Wednesday. Eight ounces of bread pudding boiled, or roots.—Thursday. The same as Sunday.—Friday. Roots boiled, or bread pudding.—Saturday. A pint of broth and roots. **SUPPER**. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage every night. Bread is allowed in sufficient quantity, without waste ; and beer, not exceeding a pint a day. **N. B.** These patients are first served.

COMMON DIET.—BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, or drink pottage each morning.—**DINNER**. On Sunday, eight ounces of boiled mutton, beef, or veal, with broth, pudding and roots. Tuesday and Thursday, the same as Sunday. On Monday, twelve ounces of rice, or flour pudding, with roots. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the same as Monday. **SUPPER**. On each night, a pint of milk pottage, with one ounce of butter, or occasionally three ounces of cheese. Every day bread sufficient, without waste, and beer not exceeding one pint.

MILK DIET.—BREAKFAST for each day, a pint of water gruel, or milk pottage. **DINNER**. Sunday. A pint of rice milk, or hasty pudding.—Monday. Rice, or bread pudding.—Tuesday. A pint of rice milk, boiled roots.—Wednesday. Bread pudding boiled, or baked pudding.—Thursday. A pint of rice milk, or boiled milk, with bread or hasty pudding.—Friday. Bread pudding, or rice pudding.—Saturday. A pint of rice milk or roots.—**SUPPER**.—Sunday. A pint of milk pottage or water gruel.—Monday. A pint of milk pottage.—Tuesday. A pint of boiled milk.—Wednesday. The same.—Thursday. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.—Friday. A pint of milk pottage.—Saturday. A pint of boiled milk.—Every day, bread sufficient without waste.—Drink, two pints of water to one of Milk.—The full diet to be formed from the common diet, at the discretion of the Physicians or Surgeons. The diet for the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, is the same as for the Infirmary.

The *Operation Room*, is upon the higher story, where the light is the best, and most uninterrupted. The furniture of this room seems well adapted for the purposes intended; and no doubt tends as much to the safety of the poor sufferers, and to abridge their pain, as it does to accelerate the operations, by affording convenience, and giving confidence to the Surgeons.

The Library contains, beside a good collection of books, on subjects relative to medicine, several good preparations of anatomical subjects. † The Board Room, in which the Trustees ‡ meet for the general business of the charities,

† The library is supported by the application of sixty guineas, being that part of the fee of one hundred and thirty guineas required from each apprentice to the hospital, which was formerly paid to the Surgeons, but which the present Surgeons have very handsomely relinquished, in order to establish a good medical and anatomical library.

‡ All benefactors of twenty guineas, or upwards (to either charity) all subscribers of two guineas, or upwards, annually, are Trustees to both. General Boards of Trustees are holden four stated times a year, viz. on the several Thursdays preceding the 25th day of March, the 24th of June, the 29th of September, and the 25th of December. The power of making and repealing laws, and for the election and removing of officers, is vested in the General Board only. At the Midsummer General Board, a President, a Treasurer, and Deputy Treasurers are annually chosen out of the Trustees. There is also a Weekly Board of Trustees, to consist of five, at least; to meet every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. If nine are present, they have power (giving fourteen days notice) to call a Special General Board.

At the Weekly Boards, only, the In-patients are admitted between the

charities, is large and handsome, and is embellished with a number of large tables, hung against the walls, forming pictures of the sublimest kind—the names of benefactors. It is true, they are only outlines, but the imagination will fill them up with the proper colours : they impress themselves upon the mind—they give birth to the most grateful reflections, and the spectator retires from the room with more permanent pleasure, than if he had visited a gallery, stored with the *chef d'œuvres* of the greatest masters. In this room, however, there are two portraits ‡ of considerable merit, and of great interest. One is the likeness (by Mr. Tate, who presented it to the Board) of the late James Massey, esq. the gentleman who laid the foundation of the building in 1753, and who in 1773 was appointed the *first President*.* The other portrait (from the same pencil) is also of much interest ; it is a striking likeness

hours of eleven and one. At these Boards also the In, Home, and Out-patients are discharged. Out and Home-patients are admitted every day, provided they bring their recommendations before nine o'clock in the morning.

‡ These are the only paintings in the house, except a scriptural picture of the hypocrisy of Joseph's brethren, exhibiting the disfigured coat to Jacob. This picture was a present from CHARLES WHITE, esq. and hangs in the apartment set apart for religious worship.

* He died in 1796, when the late Duke of Bridgewater succeeded him as President ; on whose death, the Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, accepted the situation.

likeness of Charles White, esq. the *first Surgeon* of the institution. *

The offices, and family apartments, need no description ; they are well contrived for use : every thing is decent, convenient, and substantial ; but nothing is extravagant. The clock, which faces Lever's-row, and which strikes upon a small bell, which hangs in the cupola of the building, is curious, for exhibiting a face on the ceiling, in the centre of the stair case, at a very considerable distance from the vertical face in the front of the building. It was the gift of Mr. Hudson, a very eminent farrier,

Officers of the Infirmary and Dispensary, June 24, 1804.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, President.

John Leigh Philips, esq. Treasurer.

Richard Barlow, esq.	} Deputy	C. F. Brandt, esq.	} Deputy
Rev. R. Broomhead,		Tho. Wilkinson, esq.	
James Ackers, esq.		James Hibbert, esq.	
Thos Robinson, esq.		Rev. T. Barnes, D. D.	
Robert James, esq.		T. Harris, esq.	

Mr. Wm. Wright, Mr. Benjamin Barlow, Mr. John Stonehouse, Mr. Alexander Paterson, House-Stewards.

Mr. John Stonehouse, and James Hibbert, esq. Auditors.

Thomas

* This picture was a present from an unknown benefactor, who sent a bill to the Treasurer, with a request that it might be laid out in this manner, if Mr. White would sit for the purpose. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bancroft's portrait is not also in the Board Room.

Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Physician Extra.†
 T. Henry, F.R.S. & Mr. J. J. Boutflower, Visit. Apothecaries.
 John Ferriar, M. D. Edw. Holme, M. D. } Physicians.
 S. A. Bardsley, M. D. James Jackson, M.D. }
 Mr. Wm. Simmons, Mr. Robert Killer, } Surgeons.
 Mr. John Bill, Mr. Michael Ward, }
 Alex. Taylor, M. D. Mr. Gavin Hamilton, }
 Mr. John Hutchinson, House Surgeon & Apothecary.
 Mr. Nockold Thompson, Clerk to the Physicians.
 Mrs. A. Willoughby, Matron—Mr. J. B. Stedman, Secretary.

The inside of the LUNATIC HOSPITAL, is well deserving of praise, for its design, and its internal economy ; but a description is impossible, without adverting to the dreadful malady which afflicts so many of its inhabitants. Humanity stays her foot at the threshold ; she has not fortitude to encounter the misery which she cannot alleviate. *

Officers

† Whilst this part of the Guide was printing, the world sustained an irreparable loss, by the death of this amiable Physician, whose professional knowledge, and literary attainments, high as they deservedly were estimated, were not equal to the mild benevolence of his character. Who shall fill the void in society, which his death has occasioned ?

* Benefactors of 300l. at one time are entitled to the maintenance of one poor patient in the Lunatic Hospital, for the life of the donor. The Rules for the admission of patients, are founded upon the act of Parliament for the security of persons reported to be insane. A bond is required from the friends of each patient, to find him with sufficient cloaths, and to pay for his board a sum not less than five shillings per week, or seven shillings a week if he is paid for by any township or parish. Those patients who reside in the *Asylum* part of the Hospital (which is divided for this purpose into two descriptions of apartments) pay ten shillings and six-pence for men, and nine shillings for female patients. If superior accommodation is wished for by the friends of

Officers for the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, June 24, 1804.

John Whittenbury, esq. Treasurer.

Rd. Meadowcroft, esq. & Jas. Bateman, esq. Dep. Treasurers.

House Stewards are the same as for the Infirmary.

Physicians, Surgeons, &c. same as for the Infirmary.

Mrs. E. Todd, Matron; Mr. Haigh, Keeper; Mr Stedman, Secy

Before we take leave of these excellent charities, it will be well to notice the public walks, annexed to them, which are open to the use of all orderly persons, at proper hours. In front of

the patients, they must contract with the Board of Trustees for that purpose. For the patients who do not pay more than seven shillings per week for their board, no fee is to be given to the Physicians; but for them that pay more than that sum per week, fees in proportion to their situation are expected, at the end of two years confinement, or at the termination of it by death or otherwise.

In case of necessity, surgical aid is had from the gentlemen who are attached to the Infirmary. No person is permitted to see this hospital (except the House Visitors for the week) without an order from a Physician of the charity.

Every possible care is taken of the patients, to insure their personal safety. The two sexes are kept totally assunder; and the Keeper is not allowed to go into the female apartments, without being accompanied by the matron, or some female servant.—The House Visitors of the Infirmary, are always requested to pay daily attention to this hospital, to observe the degree of attention paid to the rules by the keeper, matron, and servants; and whether they can discover any thing wanting to the comfort of the sufferers. The keeper, matron, and servants are not to receive any fee, reward, or gratuity, from any person whatsoever, on pain of being immediately discharged.

All the weekly business of this hospital, is transacted at the Board of the Infirmary; and the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Auditor, and Servants, are chosen annually, at the same time with the officers for the Infirmary, viz. on the Thursday before the 24th of June.

of the buildings, is a gravel walk, the whole length of the land, margined with grass, and partially planted with trees. The pool of water in front, adds considerably to its appearance, and renders it a most eligible promenade. The other parts of the public garden are situated between the Dispensary and the Public Baths: they are laid out in serpentine walks, and are interspersed with shrubs, grass plats, and flowers. Beside this, there is a kitchen garden, belonging to the charity, which is more prolific than could be expected, surrounded, as it is, by high buildings.

The PUBLIC BATHS must be mentioned in this place, notwithstanding they are not made use of as a charity. But being under the management, and being, in fact, the property of the Trustees of the Infirmary, and the profits being applied to that charity, they could not, with any propriety, be mentioned under any other head.

They are situated, at the entrance of the "Infirmary Walks" and consist of HOT, TEpid, VAPOUR, and COLD BATHS, which are inclosed in a neat low building, and are kept in a very
Y clean

clean and neat manner, and have comfortable dressing rooms attached to each. They are very well regulated, by rules, which are framed, and hung up in the different parts of the Baths.

RULES.

No person to be admitted to see the Baths, but in the presence of, or by a note from a Trustee; nor to see the *Copper Room*, without a note from the Treasurer.—All persons to pay for bathing before they are admitted to the baths.—All subscribers to the baths, to pay their subscriptions the first time of bathing. All persons that spit in the bath to pay six-pence; or if they otherwise defile them, to be excluded bathing any more.—*Individuals* or *Families*, subscribing according to the following rates, shall have liberty to use any of the *Baths*, during the space of twelve months, from the time of paying their respective subscriptions; but, at the termination of this period, if the amount of the bathings shall exceed that of the sums advanced, the subscribers shall pay the difference, according to the rules specified in the several divisions in the table.—Under the denomination of a *Family*, all persons, constantly residing in the house of the subscriber, except lodgers, boarders, and servants, are meant to be included.—Wrapping gowns and towels are provided, without any expence to the bathers: the attendants on the baths are not allowed to receive any gratuities.—Non-subscribers are to pay at the time of bathing: Subscribers are to deposit the amount of their subscriptions, when they enter their names.—Persons bathing on Sundays are to pay double prices.—Patients at the Infirmary are never permitted to use these baths, as there are separate baths provided for them in the hospital.

COPY

COPY OF THE TERMS OF BATHING, AS PRINTED AND HUNG UP IN THE BATHS.

THE MANCHESTER BATHS

Are always kept in good order. The water is supplied from a Spring, and is perfectly clear. The *Matlock* and *Buxton* Baths are always ready. The *Vapour* and *Hot* Baths will be ready at two hours notice—Separate Baths are provided for the Ladies.

TERMS OF BATHING, AS ESTABLISHED JULY 22, 1790.

SUBSCRIBERS OF											
Non-Subscribers to pay for each time of bathing		Half-a-Guinea, to be charged each Time.		One Guinea, each Time.		One Guinea and Half, each Time.		Two Guineas, each Time.			
s.	d.	Individuals	Families.	Individuals	Families.	Individuals	Families.	Individuals	Families.	Individuals	Families.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0	9	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3
1	8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 6
1	8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 6
4	0	3 0	3 6	2 6	3 0	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0
6	0	4 3	5 0	3 3	4 0	2 6	3 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6
7	6	5 3	6 0	4 3	5 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0

Cold Path
 Matlock do.
 Buxton do.
 Hot do.
 Vapour do.
 Vapour and Hot when used together.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

Is situated in *Stanley-street*, SALFORD. This charity not only provides professional assistance, and domestic accommodation for those pregnant women who are taken into the hospital, but also "For the delivery of poor married women, at their own habitations, giving them advice, and supplying them with medicines." It was instituted May 5, 1790, when the plan for this valuable and useful charity, which had previously occupied much of the attention of the friends of the poor was fully matured. The subscribers engaged a building for the purpose, situated at the north-west end of Salford Bridge.† Home-patients were immediately attended: and the building was repaired and properly furnished for the accommodation of In-patients, who were admitted early in 1791. ‡

The

† It is not a little singular, that the house which was first used as a LYING-IN HOSPITAL, was engaged for that purpose by CHARLES WHITE, esq. the gentleman who engaged that in *Garden-street*, in the year 1752, in conjunction with the late Mr. Bancroft, for the purpose of an INFIRMARY.

‡ Those poor women, who cannot be properly accommodated at their own habitations, are admitted *In-patients*, as well as those women whose husbands have deserted them, or whose husbands have died during their pregnancy.—They whose ill-formation, make it almost cer-

The hospital continued in the building adjoining the *Old Bridge*, till the year 1796, when the charity was removed to the present hospital in *Stanley-street*, which had been purchased for the small sum of eighteen hundred pounds, being 2800*l.* less than it had cost building only three years before.* The chief rent, which was 50*l.* per annum, has been purchased since,

for
tain, that their labour will be difficult or dangerous—they who are sick or lame, or whose husbands are so—the wives of persons whose husbands are in prison, or are private soldiers, or militia-men on actual service, or are apprentices unable to support their wives; and they who live out of the limits prescribed for the attendance of midwives, which are as follows. Strangeways Hall;—Red Bank;—Angel Meadow;—Five Houses in Great Newton-street;—Pottery in Ancoats' Lane;—Ardwick Bridge;—Garrat Bridge;—Knot Mill;—Hulme Field;—the Top of Bank Parade, Salford; Paradise, Salford. These rules for admission, are those now in force, as well as the following for the admission of Out and Home-patients, viz. Poor married women are admitted *Home-patients*, at any stage of pregnancy. Persons are admitted as *Out-patients*, in all diseases, peculiarly incidental to women; as well as children under two years of age. Poor women and children, are also inoculated for the small or cow-pock.

* It is built upon the scite of the old "SPAW HOUSE," so called from the *Bath*, which is now an appendage to the hospital. About forty years ago, this was a small public house, and had a ferry boat which was carried over by help of a chain, stretched from the house, to a post in what was called "*Boat-house Field*," on the Manchester side of the water. To pass over in this boat, persons paid one halfpenny each, except they had drank any thing in the house; in which case, if they had only expended one penny (the price of half a pint of ale in those days) they were permitted to pass over, for nothing. In the year 1792, Mr. Matthew Falkner, now of Philadelphia, erected the present handsome building, which he intended for an Inn; to be called (in allusion to the capital cold bath it contains) "*The Bath Inn*."

for one thousand pounds. Perhaps a better situation could not possibly have been found for the scite of such an Hospital. The neighbourhood of the New Bayley prison, will prevent its being built up on one side, by overshadowing houses; it fronts up an intended wide street; at the principal end it has an open area which probably can never be altered; and the back part of the building is bounded by the river Irywell, which will perpetuate a current of air, which must be highly salubrious.

The building is very well adapted to the purpose to which it is applied, though materially differing from the intention of the builder, who designed it for an Inn. The bar-parlour is the Matron's room. The bar itself is the Apothecary's shop, and the place which was meant to contain and dispense the "LIQUID FIRE," spirituous liquors, is made the depot of medicine to cure, and not create maladies. The Board-room (which is decorated with several well-filled tables of charitable benefactions) was intended for a dining-room; the porter's and the inoculating room, were designed for common drinking apartments; the Apothecary and Secretary's parlour, and several of the wards, were intended for

for the accommodation of large parties; and the board-room was designed for a dining-room. But if the building had been designed for the purpose to which it is now applied, it could scarcely have been better constructed, except that more complete insulation, would, perhaps, have been an improvement.

For the regulation of the charity, a President, four Vice-presidents, a Treasurer, four Deputy-treasurers, and two Auditors are chosen annually. Ladies who are trustees, vote at these elections, or on any other business, by proxy.†

The professional department is filled by a Physician, three Men-midwives Extraordinary, and three in Ordinary, which number is not to be increased.*

An

† The 12th rule of the hospital, provides an AMIABLE OFFICE for the LADIES. It recites, That such ladies as are Trustees, or the wives of Trustees, be requested to visit the hospital as often as convenient, to inspect the treatment of the women and children, and to signify their observations in a book provided for that purpose. The 14th rule is respecting the clergy of Manchester and Salford; nineteen of whom, (agreeable to the last report, brought down to May 2d, 1804) in weekly rotation, attend at the hospital, and minister to the patients. For the performance of which they are considered as Trustees.

* The 28th, 29th, and 30th rules of the Manchester Lying-In Hospital, have provided, "That a medical committee be appointed, consisting of the Physicians, Men-midwives, and such Apothecaries as

An Apothecary (who does the duty of Secretary also) resides constantly in the house ; but (except in cases of necessity) he does not dispense medicines, without the direction of the Men-midwives. The Matron of the family also officiates as a midwife; beside whom, there are sixteen female mid-wives appointed in the different parts of the town, to attend, and deliver poor women at their own houses. These midwives, who are paid by the charity, in all cases of difficulty or danger, call in a Man-midwife in Ordinary, to their assistance.

These are the more prominent benefits arising to the community, from this charity ; but there is another, which is not, in the least, inferior in its consequences. Instead of ignorant women, who take up the profession of midwifery as a *dernier resort*, or because they have a chance of participating in the good things, which even Poverty itself provides for the comfort of Nature in the hour

are Trustees to this hospital, to meet four times a year, viz. on the Fridays preceding the Quarterly Boards, and that five of them be competent to transact business. That they have liberty to propose to the General Board, any improvement or alterations in the medical department, which may tend to the advantage of the patients, and enter their observations in a book provided for that purpose. That they have power to purchase drugs, inspect them as often as it is requisite, and see that the Apothecary does his duty."

hour of her distress, a provision is made for the education of female pupils in the obstetric art. A similar provision is also made for the instruction of nurses,* that useful, but often ignorant set of persons, to whom people of all ranks are obliged, occasionally, to have recourse. There is also a register kept by the Matron of the hospital, for *wet-nurses*, in which is noted their names, ages, places of abode, when delivered, whether single, married, or widows;—whether first, or other child, and their reference for a character. This

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register

* The 60th, 61st, and 62d of the rules before quoted, are “That female pupils shall not only be instructed in midwifery, but be permitted to board and lodge in the hospital, upon reasonable terms, it being intended that this should be a school and nursery for young midwives, in order that the town and country may be supplied with such as have knowledge and experience. That such female pupils, as are desirous of being instructed in midwifery, and are willing to nurse the patients, and make themselves useful to the family, shall, with the consent of the Weekly Board and the Medical Committee, upon producing a good character, be permitted to board and lodge in the hospital (*gratis*) and that certificates shall be granted to such female pupils and nurse-tenders, as, upon leaving the hospital, shall be found qualified. That any person desirous of being instructed, and gaining experience in the capacity of nurse-tender, may, upon bringing a good character from some reputable person, be admitted as nurse-tender to this hospital for a limited time, and be provided with meat, drink, washing, and lodging, which, it is expected, will not only be a mutual benefit to such person and the hospital, but to the public in general.—No more, however, of these nurse-tenders are to be maintained in the hospital at a time, than can be made useful to the patients.”

register is gratuitous to the wet-nurses, and is open to the inspection of all Trustees and their wives.

The economy of the house is worthy of much praise, and the neatness and comfort which prevail, is admirable. The beds have, uniformly, iron bedsteads, white curtains and coverlids—the sick chairs are also covered with white calico, and have white cushions, and the patients, are also clothed, during their stay in the hospital, in white. † In the mean time, care is taken, that their own cloaths are made perfectly clean, to be ready upon their being discharged, to put on again. There are water-closets in every ward; and the whole house is ventilated, in the best possible manner.

To judge, in some degree, of the good dispensed by this charity, it may be well to state, that the number of *In-patients*, from May 5th, 1783, to May 5th, 1784, were 166. *Home-patients*, during that period, 968; *Out-patients* 45, besides

† On the admission of patients, before they are clothed in the hospital uniform of white, they are washed in a slipper bath. Thus, even the *minutia* of care is taken to prevent any unpleasant consequences in the house, from uncleanness; and to make the patients, themselves, comfortable.

sides 875 inoculated for the cow-pock. The total number of patients admitted, since the opening of the charity in 1790, to May 5th, 1804, was 13430.

The COLD BATH, which has already been mentioned, is in a large, and convenient lower apartment, with suitable dressing rooms annexed. The spring has long had great reputation, and is remarkably cold and pure. The charge for bathing each time (including the use of towels) is sixpence. Here is also a Shower bath, for which the same sum is charged. The profits of these baths, are in aid of the charity.

The officers of this charity, agreeable to the last annual report up to May 5th, 1804, are the following;

President. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton,

Vice Presidents.

Sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P. Rev. T. Blackburne, L. L. D.

Sir Watts Horton, bart. Samuel Clowes, esq.

Treasurer. John Kearsley, esq.

Deputy-Treasurers.

James Cooke, esq. John Cross, esq.

Henry Farington, esq. Shakespeare Phillips, esq.

Auditors.

Mr. George Duckworth, Mr. George Walker.

Physician. John Hull, M. D.

Charles White, esq. F. R. S.	}	Men-midwives Extraordinary.
Mr. Richard Nanfan,		
Mr. George Tomlinson,		
Mr. William Wood,	}	Men-midwives in Ordinary.
Mr. John Thorpe,		
Mr. Benjamin Gibson,		
Mr. T. Wilson, Apothecary.		
		Mrs. Turner, Matron & Midwife.

Medical Committee.

John Hull, M. D.	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Dutton,
C. White, esq. F. R. S.	Mr. Thorpe,	Mr. Brigham,
Mr. Nanfan,	Mr. Gibson,	Mr. Ollier,
Mr. Tomlinson,	Mr. Foxley,	Mr. Clough.



THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY

Is situated in AYTOUN-STREET ; it is a large, handsome brick building, not quite finished, but which promises to be as convenient, as its design is useful and benevolent. Like the Infirmary, to which charity it may be deemed an appendage, it is substantial and plain. It will consist of twenty-one wards, capable of accommodating one hundred patients, and will be furnished with proper offices. The patients labouring under the *scarlet fever*, will be completely shut out from the rest of the house, which is ventilated in the best possible manner; and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread

spread of infection, as a view of the plan, circulated amongst the subscribers, immediately demonstrates. The expence of this building, will be upwards of five thousand pounds, which has been raised by subscription.

This charity originated in the Spring of 1796, the first annual meeting being held on May the 27th of that year. Several small houses were laid together, and fitted up in *Portland-street*, for the reception of Fever Patients, and "A Board of Health" was established. † Poor persons were admitted to the benefit of this branch of the Infirmary charity, on the recommendation for Home-patients, who, upon being visited by the Physicians, were found to labour under Fever of a contagious kind. The objects of the Institution were "to meliorate the condition
" of the poor ; to prevent the generation of dis-
" eases; to obviate the propagation of them by
" contagion ; and to mitigate those which exist
" by

† Benefactors of twenty guineas, and annual subscribers of two guineas, are Trustees, in whom the government of the institution is vested, under the title of "*Trustees of the Manchester House of Recovery.*" General Board of Trustees are held the first Wednesdays in December and June ; and Monthly Boards are held the first Wednesday of every month. The rules of this charity are very similar to those of the Infirmary ; and the same care, as to cleanliness and comfort, is assiduously paid.

“ by providing comforts and accommodations for the sick.” * That some provision for these important purposes was absolutely necessary, is discernable from the number of patients ill of Fever, who had been admitted upon the Physicians’ books, at the Infirmary at different periods, in *Portland-street*, *Silver-street*, and the other streets in that pile of building, in the neighbourhood of the House of Recovery. From September 20, 1793, to May 20, 1794 (eight months) there were four hundred fever patients in those streets; from September 20th, 1794, to May 20th 1795, there were three hundred and eighty-nine; from September 20th, 1795, to May 20th, 1796, there were two hundred and sixty-seven; from July 13th, 1796, to March 13th, 1797 (being a period of eight months, from the opening of the House of Recovery in *Portland-street*) only twenty-five ! The Home-patients, on the Infirmary books, from June, 1795, to June 1796, was 2280; from June 1796 (immediately after the opening of the House of Recovery) to June 1797, the number was 1759; from June 1797, to June 1798, only 1564. This evident decrease of disease, may fairly be attributed to the speedy removal of persons

* VIDE. The first annual report, page 1.

sons from their own dwellings, on the attack of fever, by which the baneful influence was prevented from spreading. But the benefit resulting from early seclusion, was not merely confined to the prevention of contagion. *Early admission*, secured a proper treatment of the disorder. This is evident from a comparison of the deaths in two different years; for from May 19th, 1796, to May 31st, 1797, of 301 Inpatients admitted, *forty died*: from May 31st, 1798, to May 31st, 1799, of 398 admitted, *only twenty-seven* died. ‡

Impressed by such a conviction of the utility of a *House of Recovery*, even upon the small scale of that in Portland-street, THE BOARD OF HEALTH resolved upon an extension. The building in AYTOUN-STREET was the consequence, and it will shortly be in a condition for the reception

‡ A fact which occurred since the House of Recovery was opened is too interesting to Humanity to be omitted. During the two years preceding the opening of the house in Portland-street, the number of COFFINS bought by the Overseers of the Poor, in the town of Manchester, for *Paupers*, were as follows: from May 19th, 1795, to May 19th, 1796, were 540 Coffins. The two years immediately following the opening of the house, from May 19th, 1796, to May 19th, 1797, were 387 Coffins. From 19th, 1797, to May 19th, 1798, were 364 Coffins. This obvious decrease of the deaths among the lower classes of society, speaks for itself!—It forces itself upon the heart, and secures its warmest suffrage in favour of the charity.

ception of ONE HUNDRED FEVER PATIENTS, who will have a still better chance for recovery, than they could have in the Portland-street House, superior as *that has been proved* to be, to the abandonment of the poor creatures, to the almost inevitable certainty of perishing, amidst the unavailing cries of their friends, and surrounded with uncleanness, in itself sufficient, without any contagious principle in the disease, to scatter the seeds of Death around, and sweep whole families to the grave.

The humane from distant towns, who wish on their return home, to exhibit themselves as benefactors to the human race, will do well, whilst they stay in Manchester, to visit this Barrier of Disease ; to procure an introduction to some of the officers of the BOARD of HEALTH, and peruse the valuable introductions to the annual Reports. By the former, they will be made acquainted with the means, and from the latter, they will learn the effects, resulting from an active exertion of those feelings, which were implanted in our nature, to prevent overweening thoughts, and to induce us to promote, as far as in us lies, the preservation and the happiness of mankind. From the
opening

opening of this charity in 1796, to the annual meeting, June 1st, 1804, nearly FOUR THOUSAND persons have been restored to health, and it certainly cannot be any exaggeration to say, TEN TIMES that number of persons, have been rescued from the danger of *contagion*, by the removal of the infected persons to this asylum for the diseased; who, instead of the damp and noisome, and often crouded and dirty cellars, or garrets, from which they have been brought, are placed in clean, well ventilated apartments, with every thing at hand, to assist Nature in repelling the disorder.

The officers for this benevolent charity for the current year, commencing June 1st, 1804, are the following, viz.

President. Sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P.

Vice-President. Thomas Drinkwater, esq.

Treasurer. Nathaniel Gould, esq.

House Visitor. Richard Meadowcroft, esq.

Auditors. Dautesey Hulme, esq. and John Drinkwater, esq.

Secretary. Mr. John Jenkinson.

The Physicians and Surgeons are the same who attend the Infirmary.

STRANGERS'

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STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

This charity has not a building devoted to it, but is dispensed by a Visiting Committee of twenty-one subscribers. It owes its rise to the religious dissenters, called *Methodists*, in the year 1791, at the recommendation of the Rev. Adam Clarke, who drew up the plan, and published it under the title of "The Nature, Design, and General Rules of the Strangers' Friend Society." The plan met with general approbation, and people of every religious persuasion entered their names in the list of the subscribers. The name by which this charitable society is known, sufficiently designates the nature of the charity. Poor strangers sinking under the pressure of poverty and disease, have been sought out, and in the course of twelve years, the sum of 6403*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* has been divided amongst upwards of 60,000 persons! many, very many of whom, must have perished from want, but for the timely relief of this benevolent society, who, to use the words of their last annual report, December 31st, 1803, have had two grand objects in view, viz. "The sal-
vation

“ vation of the souls of the ignorant and profligate, by teaching them the knowledge of God and his word ; and the preservation of their lives, by supplying them with food and raiment who were destitute of both, and providing medical assistance for the cure of their diseases.” Beside cloaths (particularly shirts and shifts) beds and blankets, have been distributed in very many instances, and “ the prayers of them who were ready to perish,” have been often offered up to the fountain of compassion, in favour of the individuals who compose this Samaritan-like Society. *



SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Manchester, was in the foremost rank of towns which adopted the plan of the benevolent RAIKES, in the organization of those antidotes of licentiousness and ignorance, Sunday Schools. Since their establishment, thousands, tens of thousands, in the united towns of Manchester and Salford, have been instructed in the rudiments of learning, and the road to Virtue and

A a

Religion.

* To the honour of the Methodists, in whom this charity originated, it ought to be mentioned, that they invariably exclude their own poor from the benefits of it.

Religion. Divine and moral duties have by their means, been impressed upon the minds of those, who from the poverty or ignorance of their parents, would otherwise have been totally uninformed of either ; and they have been placed in the way of further improvement, if they will but be careful to cultivate the seeds, which the charity has sown.

Subscriptions, as liberal as the purpose was important, were entered into, and many gentlemen of education not only gave their money, but their time to forward the amiable purpose. An unhappy difference a few years ago, threatened a serious loss to the charity ; but fortunately the apprehended evil has been productive of good. A certain degree of rivalry, is necessary in commerce and the arts ; and if we may judge by effects, it is also a stimulant in virtuous pursuits. The fear of an undue influence on the part of the Methodists, over the minds of the children, in the formation of their religious opinions, caused a separation of the managers of the Sunday Schools, which are now under the direction of two distinct committees, and supported by two separate subscriptions. The one for children whose parents belong to the establish-
ed

ed church; and the other for children of all denominations. Happily both charities flourish. The committees of each are active in the cause of humanity, and have many rooms in different parts of the town appropriated to the benevolent purpose of pointing the infant thought to virtue, and teaching "The young idea how to shoot." Near EIGHT THOUSAND children are attenders of these schools; and if the strangers who visit Manchester, should fortunately be in the town on Whit-monday, they will have an opportunity of seeing one of the most amiable, and heart-gratifying sights, which can be exhibited. On the morning of that day, they may see near five thousand clean, and in many instances, neatly dressed boys and girls, of various ages, assembled in Saint Ann's Square, attended by the clergy of the established church and the acting committee, in order to proceed to the collegiate church, to hear the annual sermon which is preached to them. Such a sight as this will, of necessity, give birth to thoughts which must amend the heart. For the heart must be cold indeed, must be wanting in the most essential of human energies, if it did not swell with pleasure at the sight of so many of the rising generation rescued from ignorance, and its, too often,

often, consequent depravity, by the hand of
Charity

The children attached to the other schools, do not assemble in the same manner; but to the enquiring mind, the result will be the same. Imagination will draw out their numbers, and will group them most amiably. It will retrace civilization back to the dark ages of superstition; and it will anticipate the blessings which posterity are likely to reap from the establishment of Sunday Schools.

The officers of the "Sunday Schools belonging to the established church," are the following, viz.

President. Rev. T. Blackburne, L L D.

Vice-Presidents.

John Kearsley, esq.

Nathaniel Gould, esq.

Henry Barton, esq.

John Tetlow, esq.

George Walker, esq.

Treasurer. Mr. William Wright.

Deputy-Treasurers. Mr. John Jackson and Mr. Thos. Stott,

Secretary. Rev. E. Booth.

Librarian. Mr. Samuel Whitehead.

The officers of the "Sunday Schools for children of all denominations." are the following, viz.

President.

President. Mr. Roger Holland.

Vice-Presidents. Mr. D. Burton, Mr. Charles Wood.

Treasurer. Mr. Charles Rider.

Secretaries. Mr. James Briarley, Mr. James Wood.

General-Visitors.

Mr. W. Pilling, Mr. John Berwick, Mr. T. Davenport.

Auditors. Mr. John Marsden, Mr. John Burton.

Librarian. Mr. John Spencer.

Besides the before-mentioned Sunday Schools, there are several others in the town on a smaller scale, which are supported by the congregations of particular chapels, and in some instances, by benevolent individuals, who associate for the purpose of affording instruction to the poor.



THE BOROUGHREEVE'S CHARITY,

As it is commonly called, arises from lands and money left by different persons to be distributed to "the poor, aged, needy, and impotent inhabitants of the town of Manchester," by the Boroughreeve for the time being. In the year 1792, the state of the funds of these charities, agreeable to account published by the retired Boroughreeve, Mr. Thomas Walker, was as follows :

George Marshall's charity, (left by will, November

vember 18th, 1624,) consisted of lands in Manchester, which in 1750 produced only twelve pounds per annum, but which were sold in 1781, and the money produced was laid out in 2250*l.* *Stock* in the three per cents.

George Clarke's charity, (given by deed, December 13th, 1636,) consisted of lands in Manchester and Crumpsall, when the whole income was 100*l.* a year. In 1781, a part of the property in Manchester was sold to the commissioners for improving the town, and the money laid out in the purchase of 1724*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* *stock* in the three per cents. Four hundred pounds in the three per cents. had been previously purchased with money arising from the sale of timber which grew upon the Crumpsall estate. In the year 1791, the produce of the lands in Crumpsall was 109*l.* of the buildings in Manchester was 150*l.* 10*s.* and the interest of money in the funds, was 63*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* making together the total sum of 323*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Mrs. Shuttleworth's charity, was 50*l.* in money, (left by will in 1696,) which is placed at interest, agreeable to the will of the donor; the
interest

interest to be distributed in linen cloth, "*To poor persons inhabiting Deansgate.*"

Mrs. Elizabeth Bent's charity of fifty pounds, was left December 31st, 1773, by will, and placed at interest, which is given to "Poor Housekeepers in Manchester, who are not chargeable to the town." *

At the close of the year 1791, the following distribution of the charities were made, viz.

By the late Mrs. *Shuttleworth's* Charity.

Two yards 1-half of linen cloth, to - 20 poor persons

By the late Mrs. *Bent's* Charity.

Money, to - - - 47 do. do.

By the late Mr. *Marshall's* and the late Mr. *Clarke's* Charity.

Five yards of linen cloth, to - - - 958 poor persons

One gown, seven yards one quarter, to - 228 do. do.

One coat, four yards, to - - - 26 do. do.

One blanket, to - - - 217 do. do.

Money, to - - - 112 do. do.

Total Number of Persons relieved by the } 1608
above Charities - - -

Since that year, perhaps, no very material increase of revenue has been experienced; but by a late act of Parliament for disposing of the lands for the purpose of building, &c. on a chief rent for ever, contracts have been entered

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into

* Mrs. Bent left the like sum, for a similar purpose, to the neighbouring township of Chetham.

into for the sale ; the prices given will more than quadruple the value of that part of the estate, and succeeding Boroughreeves will have a still greater opportunity of making the hearts of the poor rejoice, than their predecessors, who have always, in the most liberal manner, attended to the recommendations of respectable house-keepers in the town, in favour of their poor neighbours. The person who wishes for relief from this charity, reports to some respectable person, who gives the recommendation, the article of dress, &c. of which he, or she, is in the most pressing want ; the report is made accordingly. To prevent deception, the article is sent to the recommender, who instructs the poor person to exhibit it to him, when it is made up into the article of dress intended ; and to prevent its being pawned or sold, the cloth is marked with some permanent ink, so that pawnbrokers, &c. cannot plead ignorance of the means taken to secure to Poverty, the comforts which the charity of the pious founders, intended for its comfort.



Beside the charities already enumerated, there have been valuable lands, and money, left by different persons at various periods, for particular

ticular purposes. Amongst them are the following, viz.

Two chief rents of 20s. each, given by WALTER and MARGARET NUGENT, 20th December, in the 7th year of the reign of King James the first, the value was intended to be distributed in turf [properly *peat*] to poor householders in the town of Manchester, but it is now added to the Boroughreeve's charity.

ROWLAND MOSLEY, esq. gave by deed (dated the 21st of November, in the 15th of James the first) a yearly rent of ten pounds out of the Collyhurst estate, to the poor of Manchester; and also the privilege to the inhabitants of Manchester, at all times when any infection or plague shall happen in the town, a right to erect cabins, &c. for the disposal of infected persons, upon six acres of the Collyhurst estate, adjoining to Manchester.

EDWARD MAISE, by will (dated May 7th, 1621) left 120*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands in Manchester, the profit of which was to be distributed yearly to the poor of the town in

B b 2

money

money or victuals. This donation by judicious management, now produces 100*l.* per annum.

JOHN PARTINGTON, by will (dated 15th December, 29th of Charles 2d.) left 100*l.* to the poor of Manchester, to be distributed by, and at the pleasure of the overseers of the poor for the time being, to poor aged inhabitants. This legacy was laid out upon lands in Little Lever, which bring in five pounds per annum.

The ALMS HOUSES, in *Millars-lane*, were erected in 1680, at the expence of 300*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* part of which was, 100*l.* given in 1622, by RICHARD HOLLAND; and 58*l.* 3*s.* given also in 1622, by different persons, for the use of the poor of Manchester. The Alms Houses, afford accommodation for twenty-four families.*

HENRY DICKENSON, (by will in 1682) left
100*l.*

* The building is low, and has the following inscription on stone, in the front of it—viz—“ In usum Mancunii pauperum erecta fuerant
“ Hæc domicilia Annuentibus Irenarchis fideis commissoriis per
“ curam præfactorum, Anno Domini, 1680. Oswald Mosley, Armig;
“ Jacobo Marler, Gent. Jacobo Ratcliffe, Gent. Richardo Fox, Gent.
“ Samuel Dickinson, Gent. Johanne Alexander, Gent. Edward Bootle,
“ Gent. Humphredo Marler, Gent. Anno prædicto, Emancipatoribus.”
On a small house adjoining these alms houses, is the following inscription:—“ The gift of John Greene, and Alexander his son, to the poor.”

100*l.* (which has been laid out on a chief rent in Saddleworth, of five pounds a year) to be distributed to the poor of Manchester, by his heirs at law.

JOHN BARLOW (by will dated 18th October, 1684) left a rent-charge of six pounds a year upon lands at Shrigley, in Cheshire, to be employed in binding one poor boy apprentice : one year in three, to be a poor boy belonging to Shrigley, and the other two, belonging to Manchester.

ROBERT SUTTON (by will, dated 29th December, 1687) left 400*l.* which was laid out in chief rents to the amount of 20*l.* per annum, at Shover within Oldham, and at Abbey-hey, within Gorton. The proceeds are to be laid out in cloathing for forty-eight aged and needy housekeepers of the town.

JOHN ALEXANDER (by will in 1688) left land in Gorton, to the poor of Manchester. It formerly only made 3*l.* 5*s.* but now 18*l.* per annum. N. B. This estate has been improved by the application of 100*l.* left to the poor of Manchester, by JOSHUA BROWN, in 1694.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM DRINKWATER (in 1688) left 100*l.* to the Church-wardens and Overseers, to be laid out by them for the relief of poor, aged, and impotent people, inhabiting Manchester.

HUMPHREY OLDFIELD (by will, 15th October, 1690) left 20*l.* for the same purpose.

THOMAS PERCIVAL (by will, 13th May, 1693) left 150*l.* which was laid out in lands in Royton. Seven pounds a year of the rents arising from them, are to be paid to poor housekeepers in Manchester, and the remainder to the general funds of the poor, at the discretion of the Church-wardens.

THOMAS MYNSHULL (by deed 2d December, 1689) gave two messuages, in Manchester, now of the annual value of 58*l.* to bind out apprentice, poor boys, born in Manchester.

JAMES MOSS (by will 4th June, 1705) left 100*l.* which has been laid out in a fee-farm rent, issuing out of a capital messuage and tenement called Hope, within Pendleton, in the county of Lancaster, of 5*l.* 5*s.* a year, which by the will of the testator, is to be laid out in blue frize kersey

new gowns, to be given to five aged men, inhabiting Manchester, on Christmas-day morning, before prayers, in the south porch of the collegiate church, by the testator's next heir, assisted by the junior Constable and Church-warden.

MARY CHORLTON, (by will, 29th September, 1706) left 50*l.* to be lent in portions of ten pounds each, successively on St. Thomas' day, for five years, free of interest, to young persons, natives of the town, and having served an apprenticeship in it, have a good character from their master, and are members of the church of England.

FRANCIS CARTWRIGHT, (by will, 1st June, 1708) left one pound annually for a sermon to be preached in the collegiate church; six pounds annually to bind poor children apprentices; and twelve pounds annually to be lent, interest free, for seven years, to poor honest persons, who have faithfully served their apprenticeship, and are members of the church of England. By the gradual increase of the funds of this charity, there are now sixteen several bonds of forty-eight pounds each, lent interest free, pursuant to the will of the testator. The whole
'of

of the trust money, exclusive of the annual produce, is now upwards of 800*l*.

CATHERINE RICHARDS, of Strangeways, (by will, 3d March, 1711) left 100*l*. per annum, arising from chief rents in Manchester, for the relief of widows of decayed tradesmen, of Manchester; and for instructing and apprenticing poor boys and girls, the children of decayed tradesmen. The school supported by this charity, is kept in Tippings-court, Hanging-ditch.

ANN HINDE (by will 11th, February, 1723) gave lands in Mancheser, of the annual value of 11*l*. and lands in Salford, since sold (for the purpose of erecting the New Bayley Prison upon it) for 1764*l*. the interest of which is applied, in conformity to the will of the testatrix, to the purpose of instructing, and cloathing poor children, half of which are to be inhabitants of Manchester, and the other half of Stretford. They are directed to be taught to read the bible, to repeat the church catechism, to be furnished with prayer books, and other books for their instruction in reading and writing. Half the children are to be boys, and the other half girls;
the

the former have green coats, and stockings, with other needful cloathing—the latter have green gowns, &c. The part of the children who belong to Manchester, are generally called “Saint Mary’s charity children,” as they attend divine service at that church. There are twenty-four children instructed and clothed by this charity in Manchester, and the same number in Stretford.

ELLEN HARTLEY (by deed 1st March, 1726) gave land in Manchester value 14*l.* 10*s.* per annum, to be given to poor aged people, at the discretion of the Constables and Church-wardens of Manchester.

JANE CORLES (by will 10th July, 1732) gave 55*l.* the interest of which is to be distributed in bread, by the Chaplains of the collegiate church, to poor persons regularly attending divine service. *

ROGER SEDGWICK (by will 17th May, 1733) gave chief rents to the amount of 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* arising from lands in Manchester, to be distributed by his heirs, at their discretion, to poor persons in the town of Manchester.

C c.

ELIZABETH

* This charity is now given in money, agreeable to a clause in the will, which left it discretionary in the chaplains.

ELIZABETH SCHOLES (by will 5th October, 1734) left 171*l*. the interest of which (except one guinea, which is paid to the Chaplains of the collegiate church for a sermon on the feast of Saint John the Baptist) is divided yearly, among twenty decayed housekeepers, who regularly attend divine service.

ANN BUTTERWORTH, (by deed, 4th April, 1735) gave 500*l*. the interest of which is to be applied to the putting out, and binding apprentice, children of poor Protestant Dissenters, (not excepting other Protestants who have not had relief from any town or parish) and for assisting such children at the expiration of their respective apprenticeship.

DANIEL BAYLEY, (by deed, 1st November, 1762) gave 100*l*. the interest of which is to be applied to the same purpose as the foregoing.

To the poor belonging to the Dissenters, commonly called Presbyterians, the following sums have been given—viz—by **LADY MOSLEY**, in 1697, fifty pounds; by **NATHANIEL GASKELL**, in 1716, fifty pounds; by various benefactors, in 1739, one hundred pounds; by **THOMAS BUTTERWORTH**,

TERWORTH, in 1742 one hundred pounds; by DANIEL BAYLEY, in 1761, fifty pounds; and by JOSIAH BIRCH, in 1781, fifty pounds—the interest of which sums are to be distributed to the poor who frequent the chapel in Cross-street.

ELIZABETH KIRKHAM, (by will, 20th August, 1762) gave 400l.* the interest of which was to be applied by the Warden of the collegiate church in the education of poor children.

ELIZABETH BENT (by will 31st December 1773) left 300l. the interest of which was to be applied for the support of a teacher of the charity school in the Old Church-yard in Manchester; or for clothing the children educated there. Beside the above sums, she also left 50l. each to Manchester and Chetham, which has been already noticed under the head of the Borough-reeve Charities.

The CHARITY SCHOOL belonging to the collegiate church just mentioned, is supported by chief rents, in Manchester and Chorlton-row, of the value of 28l. 14s. 3d. (purchased with money given by various persons, among which

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was

* This money has been lost, one of the trustees having obtained the possession of it, and his representatives have not since paid it to the surviving trustees.

was 200*l.* given by the will of William Baguley, in 1724) and by part of the offertory money, and other charitable donations.

ELLEN NICHOLSON (by will in 1742) left 120*l.* the interest of which is to be divided amongst ten poor inhabitants, who have no relief from the town,

CATHERINE FISHER, (by deed 16th December, 1752) gave land in Manchester, value 15*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum, to be given in bread every Sunday, Good Friday, Ascension-day, and Christmas-day, to poor persons, constant attenders on divine service in the collegiate church. The same lady, gave also (by deed, 18th September, 1756) sixty pounds, to be put out from time to time, interest free, for seven years, to young tradesmen.

REV. JOHN CLAYTON, A. M. (by deed, 17th June, 1772) gave 30*l.* to be lent in sums of ten, or fifteen pounds for the space of seven years, interest free, to poor honest tradesmen, members of the established church.

REV. ROBERT KENYON, M. A. (by deed, July, 1786) gave 420*l.* the interest of which is vested,

as

as a trust, in the senior fellow of the collegiate church, and the church-wardens for the time being, to be applied with the offerings of the collegiate church, in support of the charity school before mentioned, in which poor children are educated and clothed.

Beside the fore-mentioned charity schools, there are others attached to different places of worship in the town, both of the establishment and Dissenters, some of which, only furnish instruction, and others instruction and clothing. They are chiefly supported by the sacramental offerings ; of all others, perhaps, the best method of dispensing it. Helpless, ignorant children, are always real objects of compassion.

Having just enumerated the voluntary charities which do so much honour to the town, we come now to treat of the regular parochial relief of the poor. In a place where manufactories have flourished in so unprecedented a degree ; where the population has increased in such an astonishing manner, no wonder if the number of the poor has also rapidly increased. A certain portion of a population, seems almost destined to poverty. Happily for that part of
the

the community, whether their distresses result from unlooked for, inevitable misfortunes, or from their own want of forethought, the legislature of this country has made a provision for them. The poor rates in Manchester are, as may easily be imagined, very heavy upon the householders, who pay them. ‡ They are under the management of the three Church-wardens, and their four assistants, who are called Sidesmen, elected on Easter-Monday. In aid of them, thirty-two District Overseers * are appointed from the inhabitants, who relieve all casual distresses in their own neighbourhood, reporting and accounting at the Weekly Board, held at the Poor-house every Friday. † But even with this division of labour, another

‡ The leys for the year ending at Easter, 1804, were about 35000*l.* including the allowance for the militia, and the army of reserve. The annual report was not made out when this work was put to press, so that a round sum is here stated.

* The town is divided into fourteen districts, denominated from some prominent church, situated in them, or some public place, as follows; viz. No. 1, New Cross, District;—No. 2, St. Michael's District;—No. 3, Collegiate Church District;—No. 4, St. Clement's District;—No. 5, St. Paul's District;—No. 6, Exchange District;—No. 7, Mynshull District;—No. 8, St James' District;—No. 9, St. Ann's District;—No. 10, Oxford-street District;—No. 11, St. Peter's District;—No. 12, St. Mary's District;—No. 13, Old Quay District;—No. 14, St. John's District.

† Two, or more, of the District Overseers in rotation, form a *Visiting Committee*, each acting a fortnight, and going out separately, from that part of their office, that no new overseers, from any want of experience,

another description of overseers of the poor are found necessary. These, of whom there are nine, devote the whole of their time to the service of the poor, and have yearly salaries for their trouble.



MANCHESTER POOR-HOUSE.

For the accommodation of the old, infirm, and very young poor, is a large, spacious, and we may fairly say, elegant building. It was erected in 1792, upon a very eligible piece of ground on the side of the Irk, opposite the college.* The plan does honour to the contrivers; and though at first sight, it may seem too elegant for a poor-house, yet upon reflection, it will be found, that to contain the number of inhabitants whose ill-fortune, or mistakes in life, have driven them to this asylum, and to furnish proper offices for the transaction of the astonishing quantity of business relative to the poor of Manchester, it could not have been less. The size forced the architect to make the walls &c. massy. The degree of elegance

be at a loss how to act. The Visiting Committee, are if possible, to attend daily, to see that the poor are taken care of, and regularly attended (if sick) by the Apothecary and Nurse; that the school-masters and mistresses do their duty, and that the house is kept clean and ventilated properly; and that the provisions are proper and good, and not wasted.

* It was opened for the reception of the poor, February 14th, 1793.

gance which is shewn, was therefore of little cost. The mere disposal of the external parts, was a matter of taste only ; and the inside, is admirably adapted for the purposes intended. Persons who do not properly consider the subject, at the first sight of this building, are apt to say it has far from the appearance of a poor-house : not considering how much the size of a building contributes to our ideas of its grandeur and magnificence. If small cottages, sufficiently numerous to contain the number of poor people, who are constantly in the house, had been erected, instead of the present poor-house, they would have covered more land than the whole which is now occupied by the spacious garden, and would have cost very much more, to say nothing of the extra charge, which must have been a continual drain, for repairing slight tenements, than the present handsome edifice, which will probably last some ages, and continue a comfortable habitation to the succeeding poor, and be a lasting monument of the liberality of the inhabitants of Manchester, in the eighteenth century.

A manufactory of cotton goods is carried on in the house, in which the stronger poor are employed,

employed, and the children are instructed in the arts of winding, warping, and weaving. The profits arising from the manufactory, in one year ending May 25, 1803, were 148*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* exclusive of cloth made in the house, and used in the cloaths of the poor, value 99*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* and the sum of 80*l.* earned by pin-makers, who have a work room appropriate to their use, making a total sum of 327*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*

The general economy of the house, regulated as it is, by the attention of the weekly visits of District Overseers, whose interest, as ley-payers, will keep down any unnecessary expences, and whose humanity must prompt them to do every thing possible for the comfort of the inmates of it, is certainly deserving of praise; and the family of Poverty, which averages upwards of two hundred and fifty persons, is governed in the most orderly manner; many of the individuals in advanced age, are, in many respects, more comfortable than they were in the days of their youth and strength; if cleanliness, and regularity of provision are to be taken, as they ought, into the account.

As a matter of curiosity to strangers, and
D d perhaps

perhaps of utility to persons who are interested in the management of numerous bodies of poor, the following account of the provisions expended in the Manchester poorhouse, from April 26, 1803, to April 23, 1804, may not be unacceptable :—

	L.	s.	d.
Butchers meat - - -	276	15	0
Fifteen pigs killed for house use, 4278 pounds, at 7d. per lb. - - -	124	15	0
Pork stock on hand—1400 pounds, at 7d. per lb.	40	0	0
Sweet milk, dozens 4802 & 4 quarts, at 16d. per doz.	320	2	5
Butter-milk, dozens 2848 & 2 quarts, at 11d. per do.	130	10	9
Flour - - - -	359	4	0
Meal - - - -	224	13	0
Potatoes - - - -	107	19	3
Malt, carriage, and grinding - -	205	9	0
Hops - - - -	21	13	0
Butter - - - -	62	7	8
Cheese - - - -	113	5	8
Salt - - - -	30	0	0
Rice - - - -	25	2	8
Treacle - - - -	12	4	9
Sugar - - - -	19	5	9
Wine, &c. &c. for sick - - -	12	7	0
Tea and sugar for Governor, Governess, &c. &c.	16	13	9
Pepper, mustard, ground ginger, vinegar, &c. &c.	6	7	6
	2108	16	2
From which deduct, remaining on hand, April 23, 1804—1850 lbs. of pork, at 7d. per lb. }	53	19	8
Leaving a total expence for provision for one year,	L.2054	16	6

The

The average number of paupers, of all ages, supported in the house, during the year, was 256, whose board, (agreeable to the foregoing statement) cost per head, a very small fraction more than three shillings and one penny per week.

SALFORD POOR-HOUSE,

Is situated at the upper end of *Green-gate*, and commands a delightful view of Broughton meadows. It is a very handsome building, well contrived for the purpose it was intended for ; but has been subject to the censure, which has been noticed in the foregoing account of the Manchester poor-house, and is also, fairly defenceable upon the same grounds, notwithstanding its external decorations are more apparent. It was opened for the reception of the poor, in the year 1793.* The poor rates of Salford, as well as those of Manchester, are very high, † owing to the great influx of the lower classes of society, who have added to its population, by the allurements of a flourishing

D d 2

trade ;

* The average number of poor, in the house, exclusive of the Governor's table, from April 30, 1803, to April 30, 1804, was FORTY

SIX.

† The amount of the Levy for 1803, was 4922l, 16s.

trade ; but the rates of Salford would be still higher, if it were not for some valuable chief rents arising out of lands left to the poor of the town, by several charitable persons in the last and the preceding century ; the value of which, at the expiration of the present leases, will be very considerably augmented.

Among other charitable benefactions are the following—viz—HUMPHRY BOOTH, (in 1630) gave lands at Stanley Barn (now the east side of Piccadilly) and at Garret. In 1672, HUMPHRY BOOTH, (son of the former) gave lands in Oldfield-lane, and Gravel-lane, for the repair of Salford chapel, and the remainder to the poor. In 1683, ROBERT CUTHBERTON gave to the poor 100l. which was laid out in lands in Droylsden. In 1690, GEORGE BUERSDILL gave to the poor, two houses in Salford. In 1704, THOMAS DICKENSON, gave a house and Land in Salford, to the poor thereof. In 1753, CATHERINE FISHER left to poor widows, in Salford, a chief rent of 2l. 10s. per annum. ALEXANDER DAVIS, left the annual sum of 2l. 10s. to be laid out in bread for the poor. SAMUEL HEYWOOD left a rent charge of 5l. a year, and the interest of 410l. part of which was to augment the

the salary of the Clerk of Trinity Chapel, Salford; and the rest to be given to the poor.



LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Manchester, considered as a trading, and manufacturing town, can scarcely be expected to abound, either in literary institutions, or literary characters. Engrossed by the spirit of Commerce, the latent genius of the inhabitants may naturally be supposed to turn towards the improvement of the staple manufactories, instead of cultivating the sciences or the *Belles Lettres*. But, notwithstanding this surmise is apparently well grounded, Manchester has something to boast upon this head. The Grammar School, long celebrated for the sound classic scholars it has sent to the Universities; the College Library (already noticed under the head of Chetham's Hospital);—the Agricultural Society;—and above all, the Literary and Philosophical Society, so well known in the Republic of Letters. *

FREE

* An ACADEMY for the education of Dissenters, in the higher branches of science and literature was established here in 1786, and a handsome building erected for the purpose, in Dawson-street. It was superintended by characters of the first respectability and talent; but unfortunately it did not answer the expectations which were formed of it. Perhaps its situation, in the midst of a large populous, trading town, was not favourable to the design; be it as it may, the institution was suspended a few months ago.

FREE, OR GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Is a large, modern building, situated near the college gates in Long Millgate. It was founded by HUGH OLDHAM, a native of Oldham, in Lancashire, and BISHOP of EXETER, who died in 1520; and, being (in consequence of not abiding by the decision of the Pope, in a dispute he had been engaged in, with the Abbot of Tavistock) excommunicate at his death, was buried *in the wall* of a chapel he had himself built, and annexed to the cathedral of Exeter. He is said to have been as great an enemy to monkish superstition, as he was friendly to learning. Brazen-Nose, and Corpus Christi Colleges, in Oxford, shared in his bounty as well as Manchester, in the foundation of the school.

A part of the land and the mills for the support of the Manchester Free School, were conveyed to trustees in 1524, by Hugh Bexwick, clerk, and Joanna Bexwick, widow, from whom it appears they had been leased, or purchased, (for it is not very clear which) by the executors of the Bishop's will. *

By

* It has been said, that one Martin Brian (or as some say Byrom) a clothier, who realized a great property in Manchester, left a considerable sum towards the erection of the Free School.

By the will of the founder, no boy of any county can be refused a participation in the advantages arising from the foundation of this school, which is supported by lands in Manchester, and three capital mills, situated upon the river *Irk*; one of which is a corn mill, the second has been employed in the manufactory of snuff and pins, and for the purpose of fulling woollen cloth. Both these mills are let to respectable tenants, but the third, used for grinding malt, is in the hands of the trustees of the school; it grinds *all the malt* which is used in the township of Manchester; the inhabitants being obliged to send it there for that purpose: paying one shilling per load of six bushels. It is this tax upon grinding which has induced the public brewers to settle themselves in the adjoining townships of Salford, Chetham, Ardwick, Chorlton Row, and Hulme; none of the breweries being actually situated in Manchester.

The corn mill once laid the town under similar restrictions; but in the year 1757, an act of Parliament was obtained to exonerate the town from the obligation of grinding the bread corn at it, as it was proved insufficient for the increased size of the town. This, as well as the fulling

fulling mill, has been since let. The whole rental of the mills and lands, belonging to the school estate, is upwards of 1500*l.* per annum. The gross produce of the malt-mill from the 20th of August 1803, to August 1804,* was 1067*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* but from this sum about one half may fairly be deducted for servants' wages, wear and tear, &c.

The present school was erected in the years 1776 and 1777, upon the old foundations. It is a plain handsome building, with a large stone medalion, in front of it, on which is carved in *alto relievo*, an Owl, the crest of the founder, whose arms are painted, and placed at one end of the upper school room, which is ninety six feet long, and thirty feet broad. It has three
* fire-places in it, and has desks and seats all round it; these bear evident marks of much service, by the almost numerous initials of names which succeeding boys have carved upon them. The ceiling of this room is between twenty and thirty feet high; a circumstance highly favourable to the health of the masters and boys.
This

* The quantity of Malt ground in that period, was ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BUSHELS, AND ONE PECK! And yet one tenth of the ale and beer drank in Manchester, is supposed to be more than equivalent to the whole which is brewed in the town itself.

* 1. in the upper, & 3 in the lower
School

This room is appropriated to instruction in the higher classics. "The lower school," is literally "lower;" it is under a part of the former, and is about half the size. English, and the first rudiments of latin, are taught in this school; and the boys are prepared in it for their reception in the "*higher school*."

The Manchester Free School, has long enjoyed a well-earned reputation, for the excellent scholars it has produced; and many noblemen and gentlemen who have figured, conspicuously, in the great theatre of the world, have been educated in this seminary. An amiable partiality for the school, has long distinguished the gentlemen who were educated in it. They commemorate their juvenile days by annual dinners, both in Manchester and London; thus, they re-enjoy, by associated recollections, the pleasure of accumulating knowledge, and renew the friendships of their youth.

The great celebrity this school hath acquired has been owing, not only to the liberality of the foundation, but also, in a still greater degree to the highly cultivated minds possessed by the headmasters, in whom the school has been sin-

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gularly

~~regularly fortunate: In the present highly respect-~~
~~able, and venerable head-master, Charles Law-~~
~~son, M. A. particularly so. He became second~~
~~master in the year 1749, and succeeded the Rev.~~
~~William Purnall, M. A. as head master, in 1764.~~
 In these situations he has been the ornament of
 the school for FIFTY FIVE YEARS! and has per-
 haps sent more good scholars into the world,
 than any individual in it. Long may his useful
 labours continue! Long may the rising gen-
 eration continue to gather instruction from his
 lips, and add to the many pupils who vene-
 rate the name of LAWSON! Sensible of his
 merits, and of what they owed to his attentions,
 in the year 1799, a number of his pupils sub-
 scribed to have his portrait engraved. It was
 painted by *Craig*, and engraved by *Heath*, in
 his very best manner; and is, without doubt,
 one of the best likenesses which ever came from
 under the hands of an engraver.

Mr. Lawson is assisted by the Rev. J. Darbey,
 M. A. as second master, who has filled the situ-
 ation from the year 1764, and by three ushers,
 who are the Rev. James Pedley, M. A. the Rev.
 T. Gaskell, and Mr. Thomas Holt. The salary
 of the head master, besides a dwelling house,

Mr Lawson died April 19th 1807 &c.
the Rev Darbey succeeded
in as head master

&c. is 240*l.* per annum—of the second master 120*l.* a year—and the other gentlemen, 80*l.* a year each. There are eight exhibitions in this school for the university of Oxford, of 25*l.* a year each, and such of them, as are entered at Brazen-nose college, have always a good chance for some valuable exhibitions, arising from lands in Manchester, bequeathed for the purpose by the late Mr. Hulme.

The property for the support of the school, &c. is vested in, and is under the management of fourteen trustees, of which the head master is always one; and the other are gentlemen of the first respectability, who have the satisfaction in matured life, of repaying by their attention to the interest of the school, the benefits they derived from it in early days. The appointment of the head master, is in the President of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; and in case of a lapse, in the Warden of Christ's college, Manchester.

The private schools in the towns of Manchester and Salford, were not intended to be noticed in this work; and those more immediately designed for the education of the poor, have

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been

been already spoken of, under the head of charities ; we therefore proceed to the literary, and liberal insitutions of Manchester.



THE MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

Was established in the year 1781, and has a handsome hall, containing suitable apartments, situated in GEORGE-STREET. The society is well known, from its very interesting memoirs, of which five volumes* have been published by the society, and have been translated into the French and German languages. The society consists of Ordinary, Honorary, and Corresponding members, who are elected by a ballot of the first description of members, upon whom the expences of the institution fall. They are required to pay an advance, or entrance of two guineas, on their election, and one guinea annually. The annual session of the society, commences on the first Friday evening in each October, and ends the last Friday in April. During this period the society meet every fortnight, on Friday evenings. Gold and silver medals are occasionally given to the authors of papers on particular subjects, distinguished for merit.

This

* A sixth volume is now in the press.

This society has reflected much credit upon the town of Manchester, and has brought it almost as much into the notice of philosophers and men of letters, as its manufactures have into that of merchants and financiers. To rank as a member of the "Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester," would add consequence to the character of any man. The list of the members, annexed to their memoirs, will demonstrate the estimation it is held in, by men of science, whose names, as Honorary, or Corresponding members, (saying nothing of the Ordinary members) give, and receive honour from their situation.

The election of officers for this society, is annual, on the last Friday in April; the gentlemen elected in 1804 were the following :—

President. Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. *

Vice-Presidents.

Charles White, esq. F. R. S. Mr. Thomas Henry, F. R. S.

Samuel A. Bardsley, M. D. Edward Holme, M. D.

Secretaries. John Hull, M. D. Mr. John Dalton.

Treasurer. Mr. Nathaniel Heywood.

Librarian. Mr. John Hutchinson.

Committee of Papers.

Mr. William Henry

Mr. J. Jenkinson

Rev. G. Walker, F. R. S.

Mr. J. Sharpe

Mr. B. Gibson

Mr. J. D. Moxon.

PHILOLOGICAL

* Unfortunately for the society, his family, and mankind, since dead.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Was instituted September 23, 1803, upon the model of a similar society established in Liverpool in the year 1801, * and with which a literary intercourse is kept up. The society has taken for its motto; “In *PHYSICA Causa* quærendi, in *ETHICA Ordo* vivendi, in *LOGICA Ratio* intelligendi versatur.” The declared object of the society is: “To gain useful knowledge in order to diffuse it;—to cultivate literature, and science in general, Polemic Politics, and Polemic Divinity only excepted.”

The number of resident members is limited (perhaps improperly) to *thirty*; and the corresponding members to *fifty*. They are elected by ballot; three black balls excluding. Every resident member, in his turn, is obliged to furnish a paper on some scientific, or literary subject, and the corresponding members are to transmit one every six months. The society meet every Friday in the year; but as yet, they have not

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* The Rev. Adam Clarke, may be termed the father of both societies. They originated with him; and he furnished the plan on which they are founded.

a fixed room for the purpose, having hitherto been accommodated by private courtesy. The society have not published any of their papers, not having determined the form in which they are to be printed, and presented to the world.

The present officers of this society, are as follows :

President. Rev. Adam Clarke.

Vice-Presidents. Rev. James Hawkes and Rev. J. Gardner.

Secretaries.* Mr. W. Critchley and Mr. Thos. Bradwell.

Secretaries of Arts. † Mr. W. Albiston and Mr. John Fox.



THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Is the property of about three hundred and seventy subscribers. It was instituted in the year 1757. It is kept in a large upper room, over the Old Exchange, King-street, and consists of between five and six thousand volumes, beside a great number of magazines and reviews, in compleat sets.

It

† Called "*Clerks*." in the printed rules of the society, whose books and accounts they are to keep, &c.

‡ Their business is to register accounts of new discoveries in the arts and sciences, curious facts in natural history, notices and explanations of antiquities, inscriptions, &c. and to write official letters to the corresponding members.

It is open to subscribers only, for six hours each day, except Saturday, when it is open only two hours in the morning, and Sunday, when it is shut up for the whole day. It is under the direction of a committee of twenty-one subscribers, who are annually elected on the first Monday in July. The price of an admission and proprietary ticket (which is transferable by sale or legacy) is now five guineas,* and the annual subscription is fifteen shillings, payable in advance.



MANCHESTER NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Is kept in *Broom-street*. It was instituted in 1792, by a few subscribers, at half-a-crown each, and an annual subscription of six shillings, which is now twelve shillings. The number of volumes it contains is about two thousand five hundred. This library has risen in the estimation of the public, in the most rapid manner, and proprietary tickets are advanced to four guineas. It is governed by a committee of twenty persons, chosen annually on the first Friday after New Year's Day, at which election all

* This is obviously below the real value.

all the members are obliged, either in person, or by proxy, to attend with a list of those gentlemen they think eligible for committee-men. The library is open every day, except Sunday, from ten to one o'clock in the forenoon; and from four to eight o'clock in the evening.



THE NEW LIBRARY AND NEWS-ROOM,

Is a most elegant edifice of the Ionic order, now building in MOSLEY-STREET, of Runcorn stone. It is erected by subscription, for the purpose of containing a public library upon a grand scale, and an elegant News-room, which is to be open only to subscribers, and strangers introduced by them. The original subscription, in the spring of 1803, was thirteen guineas (since raised to twenty guineas) * with an annual subscription, in advance, of two guineas. Nearly four hundred subscribers are proprietors of this library, who may transfer their right in it, to any other person, by causing an entry to be made in a book kept for the purpose; and on the death of a proprietor, his share in the books and personal

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sonal

* When the number of subscribers amount to four hundred, the proprietary subscription will be advanced to thirty guineas.

sonal estate, becomes vested in his personal representatives.

The entrance to this building is from Mosley-street, by a portico; on the right hand will be the great stair-case, leading to the library; and on the left a bar. The COFFEE, or NEWS-ROOM,† is lighted from the dome on the top of the building, as well from Charlotte-street, is sixty-five feet long, and forty-two feet wide.* The height to the gallery sixteen feet, and to the top of the dome forty-four feet. The COMMITTEE-ROOM, on the same floor, is thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and sixteen feet in height. From the door of this room, a back stair-case will lead to the READING-ROOM, which is of the same dimension as the Committee-room. The LIBRARY is of the same size as the News-room, and being lighted entirely from the dome, it is provided with walls on four sides for the book-shelves. It will form a gallery overlooking the News-room, being open in the centre, and guarded with iron rails. The librarians' room will be over the bar; and the offices for the family of the bar-keeper,

† Tea, Coffee and soups will be allowed in the news room, but not in any other of the rooms belonging the institution.

* It is larger by about 700 square feet than the coffee room of the Athenæum in Liverpool.

bar-keeper, &c. will be in the cellars. The whole building is one hundred and five feet six inches long, and forty-six feet eight inches in breadth. It is building by Mr. Belhouse, upon a plan, and under the superintendence of Mr. Harrison, of Chester, and will cost the subscribers upwards of six thousand pounds.

For the government of the institution, a general annual meeting of the subscribers will be held, on the first Monday in January, in order to elect a committee of twenty-one persons for that purpose. The committee will meet on the first Friday of every month, and will have the power of selecting and purchasing books (exclusive of news-papers) of their own selection, to half the amount of the money which will be expended in them: the other half to be nominated by the other subscribers. The laws of the society can only be altered at the annual meetings, at which time the librarian is also, to be annually elected; but the committee are to have the power of suspending the librarian, the keeper of the news-room, or any other servant of the institution, and of appointing others in their place till the next general meeting of the subscribers. Strangers may be introduced, under certain

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regulations

regulations into the rooms ; but they will not be allowed to take away any book or paper. * The librarian of the college library, for the time being, will be considered as an honorary member ; and the library and reading-room will be open to the ladies belonging to the families of subscribers.

It is expected that the whole will be completed, and occupied agreeable to the intention of the institution, in the summer of 1805.

Its appearance will reflect no little credit on the taste of the subscribers ; but perhaps its situation may sometimes create a wish that it had been more happily placed, that its architectural beauties might have been more obvious.

Beside the foregoing, there are several other libraries in the town, attached to the societies of different religious persuasions ; and there are also

* Rule XX of the society states " That any stranger, not residing within five miles from Manchester, and not having a warehouse or office in town, may be admitted into the rooms for one month, on being recommended by three subscribers in a book to be kept for that purpose ; and any such stranger may be admitted for a single day by a subscriber, or the keeper of the rooms by the direction of a subscriber, on entering the name of such stranger, and the name of the subscriber introducing him, in a book to be also kept for that purpose. .

also several extensive circulating libraries, which hire out the various literary novelties of the day.



THE MANCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Was established so long ago as 1767, and notwithstanding it has not, officially, published any papers of much extent, yet the annual reports of premiums given to the active exertions of agriculturists, have exhibited in some degree, the attention which the members who compose it, have paid to this most useful of sciences. Every year, the society offers premiums for useful discoveries;—for industrious exertions in cultivation;—for spirited experiments; and for superior specimens of produce, both in crop and cattle. Premiums are also frequently offered to cottagers, who by labour only, have maintained their families;—and to farming servants who have served the longest, and with the best characters, in one situation. In short, the society has taken a most comprehensive range; its views are to every thing connected with rural economy. The premiums offered, are generally gold and silver medals, or silver cups. The
cottagers

cottagers and servants' rewards for good conduct, are in money.*

In the present year 1804 the society has offered as premiums, in the different branches of agriculture, and its appendages, twenty silver medals, and fifty silver cups; beside many premiums in *cash* to meritorious servants. On the publication of the last report of the society, it was composed of one hundred and sixty-seven subscribers, of the greatest respectability, in rank, fortune, and talents; besides honorary members, who consist of some of the most eminent characters in Europe, who have distinguished themselves by their communications on a subject so important to mankind as agriculture.

The officers of the society for the year 1804 are the following, viz.

President

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, F. S. A.

Vice-Presidents.

John Leaf, esq. Robert Fielden, esq. J. A. Newton, esq.

Inspectors. Mr. Peter Hewitt, Mr. Wm. Gregory.

Secretary. Mr. John Ashworth.

THE

* The society extends to a circuit of *thirty miles* round Manchester, and all persons within that distance are permitted to claim any of the premiums offered by the society. And all subscribing members and their tenants occupying lands in the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester, may claim them, although their farms be further distant.

THE REPOSITORY,

Is an institution which deserves notice. It is situated near the upper end of *Market-street-lane*, and is a depot for works of female industry and taste. It was instituted by a society of ladies of the first respectability, who wished (without wounding Sensibility by a shew of pity) to assist such of their own sex whose education, and early prospects, had "Given gay hope a birth," but which have been unfortunately blasted by disappointment.

Into this repository, articles of dress for ladies and children;—shirts, cravats, handkerchiefs &c. for gentlemen;—fire-screens, caddies, quadrille boxes, ornaments for toilets, and a variety of other articles, which display ingenuity and taste, are sent. Every possible delicacy, is observed, and in many cases the names of the fabricators are concealed, not only from the purchasers, but even from the ladies who patronise the institution. A ticket, with the price expected for it, a number, and mark of reference is affixed to each article. One penny from the shilling is deducted from the amount of sales,
for

for the purpose of paying rent, taxes, sale-woman's salary, &c.

Beside those persons who make use of this laudable institution, as the means of adding to their own personal comforts, many ladies whose fortunes supercede the *necessity* of such an application of their powers, (in order to encourage others, who are not so happily situated in life) most generously exercise their taste and ingenuity in the production of elegant trifles, or useful and ornamental needle-work, which they, also, send to the Repository for sale, applying the proceeds to the augmentation of that part of their incomes, which they have appropriated to charitable purposes. These are truly, "The labours of love!" The applause of the virtuous will be theirs; and the blessings of the poor who enjoy the profits, will rest upon them.

Much good has been already done by this amiable institution! Indeed, much more than will ever come to the knowledge of the world. It deserves every possible support from the inhabitants of Manchester; and is worthy of the attention of curious and philanthropic strangers; the former will find many ingenious articles in the

the Repository to admire, and the latter, in all probability, will carry home the plan, and if their influence will support their opinions, they will prove themselves real friends to the lovelier sex, by the establishment of similar institutions.



THE THEATRE-ROYAL

Was built, about thirty years ago, by a subscription of forty shares, of fifty pounds each, but which are now worth two hundred pounds, as they yield twenty-two and a half per cent. upon the original money, beside affording free admission into any part of the house, on nights of performance. It was opened in the Whitsuntide-week in 1774, * with the tragedy of Othello, which was acted by a company from London, under the direction of the late Mr. YOUNGER. Previously to obtaining an act of Parliament for the establishment of a theatre, plays had been performed in various places in the town. First, in the large room over the Exchange; then, in a building in Water street, Salford, since used as a riding-school, and for the last thirty years occupied as a depot for timber, by

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Mr

* It was burned down in the Summer of 1789; re-built, and re-opened in February 1790.

Mr. John Berry, timber merchant. But the theatre which was superceded by the present, was in *Marsden-street*, corner of Brown-sreet, and was neatly fitted up, under the management of the well known *Jemmy Whitely*, who had been the approved dramatic caterer for the town many years. The present house, is situated in *Spring-gardens*, and is a plain brick building, scarcely worthy of the populous and flourishing town to which it belongs. It is only 102 feet long, and 48 feet broad; and on the appearance of a favorite performer, is found most uncomfortably too small for the audience; to say nothing of the disappointment of those persons, who compose the overflow. Mr. Younger continued manager several years, and was succeeded by a variety of adventurers, none of whom persevered more than a season or two, till Messrs. Banks & Ward assumed the managerial truncheon. When the former relinquished his situation in 1800, Mr. WARD was joined in the management by Mr. BELLAMY, (the Incledon of Dublin) and with these gentlemen it rests at present. The house is open for about seven months in the year; the season commencing in December, and closing the latter end of June. The prices of admission are, for the Boxes, three shillings

shillings; for the PITT, two shillings; and for the GALLERY, one shilling. No half prices are ever taken.

The Manchester stage can boast of being a nursery for those of London. Since the erection of the Theatre-Royal, the Manchester audiences have fostered the opening genius of many performers, who have since become the pride and ornament of the metropolis. Amongst other names, high in dramatic fame, who have been regularly-engaged performers in Manchester, are the following: Miss Farren, Mrs. Siddons, † Messrs. Kemble, Cooke, Munden, &c. The

† In the year 1777, when this admirable actress was a regular performer on the Manchester stage, she did not confine herself to tragedy. She frequently undertook characters purely comic, and filled, with no little credit to herself, prominent situations even in comic operas. On the same evening she has melted the audience with the woes of her Cleone, and delighted it by the simplicity and *naïveté* of her Silvia! The horrific sensations created by her representation of Lady Macbeth, she has banished by assuming the volatile character of the Irish Widow! She was aided by her brother, Mr. John Kemble, who also exhibited himself in varied characters, both in the Sock and Buskin; and it would be injustice not to mention Mrs. WARD, who frequently contended with Mrs. SIDDONS for echoing applause, in rival characters. Their Statira and Roxana—their Jane Shore and Alicia—have often made it doubtful, to which the palm of superiority was fairly due. The “Rival Queens” still retain their excellence; and though both the ladies are now grand-mothers, they can still rouse all the sympathies of Nature, whenever they perform; and delight their applauding auditors by a display of their matured histrionic powers.

THE ASSEMBLY-ROOMS,

Are contained in a plain brick building in *Mosley-street*, built by one hundred subscribers at fifty pounds each, with an advance, since, of twenty pounds for the completion. They were opened by a most brilliant assembly, on Thursday evening, September 20th 1792. The entrance, by a grand vestibule leading to the stair case, is very handsome. On the ground-floor are proper offices, and waiting-rooms for servants. The BALL-ROOM, is eighty-seven feet long, and thirty-four feet broad. It is illuminated, on assembly nights, by three elegant pendent, and twelve mural, glass chandeliers; one of the former is universally, and deservedly admired; and their united brilliance has heightened effect, from three very large mirrors, which reflect back the light. The walls and ceiling are painted in co-partments. The seats are a kind of sophas, with orange-coloured satin cushions. The orchestra is on one side, nearly in the centre, over the principal entrance, which perhaps would have been better at the end of the room.

The

The **TEA-ROOM** is fifty-four feet long, and thirty-one feet broad, painted something similar to the Ball-room. Over the fire-place is a portrait, large as the life, of the late Lord **STRANGE**, father to the present *Earl of Derby*. He is dressed in his parliamentary robes, and has a scroll in his hand, which intimates, that, by his exertions, in the reign of his late Majesty, the duty on linen yarn was repealed. The picture is inclosed in an elegant frame, on which the coronet and arms of the noble personage it represents, are carved. On one corner of the picture are these words: "Edward Penny, professor of painting to the Royal Academy, 1773."

The **CARD-ROOM** is lined with a rich chinese paper, on which are painted a great number, and a great variety of birds; there being no duplicate representation in the room.

The following rules for the regulation of the assembly, are printed, framed, and hung up in the Tea-room, by order of the managers.

"The tickets for dancing to be distributed, a quarter before
 "eight. The dancing to begin at eight. No ticket transferrable.—The ladies to take their places according to the number
 "of their tickets, and to keep them during the evening.—Gentlemen

" gentlemen to change partners every two dances.—If the managers
 " think the set too crowded, it shall be divided; the odd num-
 " bers to remain; the even numbers to form another set, and
 " each to call a dance alternately.—No couple to leave the set
 " before the dance is concluded, without an apology from the
 " lady to the Queen of the assembly, or one of the managers
 " for the evening.—No refreshments allowed in the ball-room;
 " and negus, only, in the card-room.—When the assembly is
 " closed, no refreshments of any kind to be permitted.—One
 " cotillion, only to be danced each assembly, with permission of
 " the manager, and that immediately after tea.—In order that
 " proper attention may be paid to strangers, it is requested that
 " they may be introduced to the Queen of the assembly, or one
 " of the managers for the evening.—If any disputes arise, they
 " shall be left to the determination of the managers present.—
 " N. B. To prevent inconvenience at the carriage door, ladies
 " and gentlemen are desired to give positive orders to their ser-
 " vants, to set down with their horses heads towards St. Peter's
 " church, and to take up, towards Market-street-lane. No
 " carriage to range before the front of the assembly-rooms; but
 " to wait lower down in Mosley-street till called for.—The
 " chairs to set down and take up at the back door of the as-
 " sembly-rooms, where there is a convenient anti-room for that
 " purpose. The chairs coming to take up, remain at the out-
 " side of the door till called for."

THE BILLIARD-ROOM,

Is in the same building as the assembly-
 rooms, and belongs to the same proprietors,
 who let it to the managers of the billiard-room
 for 60*l.* a year. The entrance to it, is from
Back Mosley-street. It is fifty-four feet long,
 and

and thirty-one feet broad ; and is a very handsome room, well adapted for the purposes in which it is employed.

It is under the direction of a treasurer and committee, chosen by the subscribers (who are eighty-five) annually in January. The subscribers are admitted by ballot, and must have a majority of four-fifths. They pay, on admission, five guineas ; and annually, two guineas in advance. If not paid in the month of January, they forfeit half-a-guinea ; and if unpaid the twenty-fifth day of March, the member is expelled. No inhabitant of Manchester, except a subscriber, can be admitted ; but *strangers* may be free for one month, if introduced by two subscribers ; or for a single day, by one subscriber.* The room is opened, in Summer, at eight ; and in the Winter, at nine in the morning ; it is shut at ten in the evening, except company

* The following are among the regulations of the room—The price of a single game of billiards, is three-pence, by day, or sixpence by candle light. Double games four pence and eight pence. The billiard table not to be engaged for more than three games. No person to bet at billiards, back-gammon, or chess, more than half-a crown. No person to play at whist, for more than one shilling the point, or bet more than half-a-guinea upon the robber. No newspaper, or pamphlet, to be taken out of the room. The markers are not allowed to take any perquisites.

pany are engaged, when it is kept open till twelve. The room is open on Sundays, to read the news-papers, &c. but no game is allowed: and liquor is not suffered to come into the room at any time.



THE GENTLEMENS' CONCERT,

Originated upwards of thirty years ago, when a few amateurs in music associated themselves for the purpose of performing favourite pieces, in concert. * In the year 1777, they erected the present CONCERT-ROOM which is situated in *Fountain-street*. It is eighty-one feet long, and thirty feet broad, and has contained, upon particular occasions, upwards of twelve hundred persons. The orchestra is capable of accomodating a great number of performers, who are, in general, amateurs, assisted by others who are paid by the subscribers, of whom there are nearly five hundred, at four guineas each, annually.

* It is a little singular, that all the original founders of the concert, were performers on the *flute*! Upon that instrument, only, they "Breath'd their dulcet notes"—and it was some months after the society was established, before it was joined by a performer on the violin. A taste for music has, since that period, rapidly increased, and has been cultivated most happily. "The Gentlemens' Concert" in Manchester, is now universally allowed to be the first amateur concert in the kingdom.

annually. The room is lighted by elegant glass chandeliers, and on public nights the numerous assemblage of fair "Lancashire witches" listening to the "Concord of sweet sounds" from the parterre and gallery, afford a rich treat to the eyes of the admirers of female beauty, whilst the lovers of harmony are gratified by the excellence of both amateur and professional performers.

There are six miscellaneous, and six choral concerts in the year. For those nights, tickets are issued to the subscribers, which will admit ladies, or non-subscribing gentlemen, who are *strangers* in the town. There are also private concerts every Tuesday evening; of which one, in each month, is intended for practice, and preparation for the public nights, and none but performers are admitted; but on the other nights, the lovers of harmony partake of its pleasures, without that formality of dress, which etiquette has deemed necessary at the public concerts. The subscribers who are also performers, and those, only, are eligible to form the managing committee.

There is also *another subscription concert*

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conducted

conducted upon similar principles with the above. It was established about two years ago, and consists of many good performers upon various instruments. As yet the society has no appropriate room ; but, *pro tempore*, it makes use of the assembly-room in Exchange-street. †



THE CIRCUS,

Is situated in *Chatham-street*, it is a large building, capable of accommodating a great number of spectators in the boxes, pit, and gallery. This place has no regular seasons of exhibition, being let by the proprietors to persons who wish to exhibit pantomimes and feats of equestrian and pedestrian activity : it is well constructed for these purposes.



HORSE RACES,

Are annually held at Whitsuntide ; usually beginning on the Wednesday of that week, and continuing the two following days. The first day, is generally for colts, with two-mile heats —the second, a maiden plate, for horses of all

† This room is let for occasional balls, concerts, or public exhibitions.

all ages, not having won a fifty pound plate—and the third, for horses of all descriptions ; the two last days are four-mile heats, and fifty pounds is the usual value of each plate. Sometimes the races have continued another day ; and one year there were five days races, beginning on Tuesday. The race ground is upon Kersal Moor, about three miles north-west from the town. The course is about a mile round, and is corded all the way, on both sides. Every possible attention is paid by the stewards and their assistants, to prevent accidents. When the astonishing concourse of people who attend this diversion upon Kersal Moor is considered, and which almost sets any calculation of their numbers at defiance, it may fairly be said, that the pleasures of no races in England, are embittered by the recollection of fewer accidents happening to the spectators, than those of Manchester. The numerous stands upon the ground, are remarkably well built, and afford perfect security to the crowds who assemble upon them. The stranger who visits Manchester, at that season of the year, although he may have no predilection for the sport, will, if he has any thing like curiosity in his composition, be glad to partake, for once, at least, of

the motley pleasures of the Manchester race ground ; upon some others he may have seen more brilliant equipages, but no where such a body of men, women, and children, of every description. But if he is capable of reflection, if sympathy has the power of tremulating his heart, he will pay rather too much for his pleasures. The almost numerous beggars, clad in the garbs of misery exaggerated, exhibiting to passengers through every avenue to the course, all the shocking ailments "which flesh is heir to," banishes pleasure.* The misery of human nature stares the passenger in the face, and it is in vain that he tries to lull his wounded feelings, by reflecting upon the provision which the legislature of this country has provided for the really poor ; or the possibility, too often realized, of some of the miserable objects, who crucify his best feelings, being impostors, not suffering from the fictitious wounds, or the deformities they exhibit. If the latter impression is upon his mind, the contemplation of the depravity of human

* Much to the credit of the magistrates, who ordered the measure, and to Mr. Nadin, the deputy constable, whose activity carried it into effect, the races of 1804, were in a great degree free from the shocking nuisance. On the Sunday preceeding the races, many of the professional beggars, who poured into Manchester from every quarter, were lodged in the New Bayley Prison for the week ; the rest of the itinerant mendicants were frightened from their purpose, and made a precipitate retreat.

human nature, must distress him, as much as its misery had done before.

Whitsuntide in Manchester, is the annual jubilee. Beside the fair and the races, plays, concerts, assemblies, and that cruel, unmanly sport, cock-fighting, make out the amusements of the week. Business is nearly at a stand; and Pleasure reigns with almost Parisian despotism.

From places of amusement we must now turn to a melancholy subject:—the depravity of mankind, which has created a necessity for prisons. The first place of confinement, in Manchester, after the Romans had left it, was probably in a part of the building which composed the Baron's court. Soon after the Reformation, the chapel on the old bridge, mentioned by *Leland*, was converted into a prison; for which purpose, under the name of "The Dungeon" it was used until the building was taken down, and the bridge made wider in the year 1778. It was situated on the north side of the bridge, upon the middle pier; and consisted of two apartments, one over the other. In this prison, accused felons, deserters, and other military culprits,

culprits, were confined. They who were so unfortunate as to be lodged in the *lower* dungeon, were often in a most perilous situation, from the rise of the river, by floods, which filled the miserable habitation with water.*

The *House of Correction*, part of which is now occupied by the *Castle Inn, Hunt's Bank*, was a prison from the time of Queen Elizabeth, till the completion of the New Bayley-prison. It was first used for the purpose of confining popish recusants; but afterwards became the regular prison for the Hundred of Salford. Until the year 1774, when the old house was taken down and rebuilt, the cells were lighted from the street. The prisoners, by the help of bags, let down from the grated windows, were almost constantly employed in soliciting the charity of passengers; pleading not only poverty and sickness, but innocence of the crimes of which they were accused. The profits of their petitionary bags, were but too often exchanged for spiritous liquors, which were very improperly, permitted to be sold in the house. On the completion

* When the old dungeon was taken down, a new one was erected on the right hand side of Hunt's Bank, which was used as a place of temporary confinement, till the completion of the New Bayley prison. It is now used as a dung-pit, for the adjoining livery stables.

pletion of the new building, the begging by bags was discontinued, as none of the cells were lighted from the street. In lieu of this method of awakening compassion, the magistrates directed a flag to be inserted in the wall, with a drop-apperture in it, and this inscription, "Sick and in prison, and ye visited me not." *Matt. xxv. ver. 43.* * In the year 1790 this building lost its terrors, and the rooms which were wont to fill their inmates with dismay and horror, have for years, been the scenes of jollity and pleasure. The grating of hinges, the clanging of fetters, and the groans of solitary despair, have, long since, given way to the cheerful—"Coming Sir!" the jingling of glasses—and the loud laugh of hilarity and social mirth.



THE NEW BAYLEY-PRISON,

Is a large, strong building, situated in *Stanley-street*, SALFORD, which serves as a place of confinement for suspected, committed, and convicted

* When the late Mr. Howard visited the Manchester house of correction November 5, 1774, there were twenty-one prisoners confined in it. On the 16th of November, 1775 he found only six prisoners. October 15th 1776, there were twelve. On May 12, 1779 there were eleven, and September 3, 1782 he found fourteen prisoners.

victed felons. The foundation * was laid the 22d of May, 1787; and it was ready for the admission of prisoners in April, 1790, and has since been the only prison made use of for offences, short of capital, committed in the towns of Manchester and Salford, and a very extensive district, containing, at least, 200,000 inhabitants. The outside walls, which form a square, whose sides are each 120 yards, are guarded by iron palisadoes, something like *cheveaux de frise* which present a point every way, and which, on any weight being hung from the inside, fall down immediately. The entrance to the prison, is a handsome, rusticated stone building, which with the double grated apertures, which light the avenues, gives an idea of great strength and perfect security. Above the upper windows, are hung a massy pair of fetters, distinguishing.

* The following is a copy of the inscription engraved upon the brass plate inserted in the foundation stone:—

“ On the 22d of May, 1787, and in the 27th year of the reign of
 “ George III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, this GAOL
 “ and PENITENTIARY-HOUSE (at the expence of the Hundred of Sal-
 “ ford, in the county palatine of Lancaster) was begun to be erected;
 “ and the first stone laid by THOMAS BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY; and
 “ that there may remain to posterity, a MONUMENT of the affection and
 “ gratitude of this county, to the most excellent person, who hath so
 “ fully proved the wisdom and humanity of separate and solitary con-
 “ finement of offenders, this prison is inscribed with the name of
 “ JOHN HOWARD.”

distinguishing, in self-evident hieroglyphics, the intention of the building. Over the entrance is a commodious and large SESSIONS-ROOM, in which the weekly, and quarterly sessions are held; and adjoining it, are with-drawing rooms for the magistrates, counsel, jurors, witnesses, &c. On the ground-floor of this part of the building, the turnkey lives. The rooms in which accused persons are confined, till they can be examined by the magistrates, are also in this part of the building: † after examination, for which purpose, the magistrates sit every Wednesday and Saturday, they are either discharged, or committed to the regular prison for trial.

Behind the lodge, in the midst of a large area, stands the prison, which is a large building, three stories high, in the form of a cross. It is so well constructed, that all the four wards, and the door of each cell (of which there are 130 in the whole) may be seen from the

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centre

† Perhaps it would be worthy of consideration, whether the present indiscriminate, and promiscuous confinement, in the same room, of *all accused persons* of the same sex, is good policy? If it is necessary (and who can doubt it!) to introduce solitary confinement into the interior of a prison, it cannot be right, to mingle, in the lock-up rooms, indiscreet youth, and the comparatively innocent, with men whose crimes afford no hope of reformation, and who seem almost destined for the most terrible awards of violated law.

centre of each story : that on the second, is fitted up, and used regularly, as a chapel for the prisoners. * The prison is kept remarkably clean and regular : and consequently healthy. The women are kept entirely apart from the men ; and each individual has a cell to himself. His iron-grated window admits fresh air to him, and if he is too cold, he can let down an inside shutter. The doors of the cells are double : the outside being of iron, and grate-fashion, and the inside of wood ; thus uniting security, on the behalf of Justice, and comfort, as far as their situation can allow it, to the prisoners. This principle is carried still further : the prisoners are not ironed. In refractory cases, they are put into the solitary cells, where they soon find time to repent of their obstinacy, and are soon glad to participate in the humane attention, which has superceded the necessity of fetters.

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* The number of prisoners, this day (October 16th 1804) is *Fifty-eight*. In January, 1801, (the winter of scarcity, which seemed calculated to try the honesty of the poor, to the very core of their hearts) the number was two hundred and nine. Previous to Mr. Dunstall's becoming governor, no regular register of the prisoners had been kept ; but he has been laudably particular on [this head : from January 1794, to October 1804, there has been in his custody 6125 prisoners.

A large reservoir, upon the top of the building, is kept constantly supplied with water, by a machine, worked every Saturday by the prisoners. This furnishes the means of cleanliness to the poor wretches whose crimes have immured them in this mansion of misery and guilt. The prisoners have a livery of blue and red, before conviction; and blue and yellow afterwards. Such, of either sex, who can work at any trade which can be carried on within the walls, are employed. Here may be seen batters of cotton, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, &c. at work; none being suffered to acquire habits of idleness, during their imprisonment; an evil, justly complained of, by the late benevolent HOWARD, as existing in too many prisons. On the commitment of a prisoner, for a short time, if he is not able to work at any regular trade which is carried on within the prison, he is made to cleanse, pick, and beat cotton; if he is committed for twelve months, certain, he is taught to weave, and, on his discharge, if he had previously no regular employment, will be able to earn his livelihood in a honest manner as a Dimity-weaver. This provision is true humanity! and cold, and unfeeling must be the heart, which does not

pay it the tribute of applause. There are fifty-three work-shops within the prison walls, of which the greater part have been erected under the direction of the present governor. It is worthy of notice, that previous to his entering upon the office, there was an actual *loss* by the work attempted to be done by the prisoners; but by his active attention, the prisoners, one with another, earn a sufficiency for food; and have a share of their earnings given to them when they are sent again into the world, to enable them to subsist till they can find work.

If the management of every prison was similar to that of the New Bayley, in all probability, there would not be so many wretched inhabitants in them. An *indiscriminate* confinement, in a prison, where industry is not *insisted* upon, is but affording the means for completing a vicious education. Such a prison is a school for instruction in crimes. It is there that the Tyro in wickedness becomes an adept; for there, are assembled graduates in the science of iniquity. The boy who has wasted his employer's time, by playing at chuck-farthing, is taught to cog a die, to pick a pocket, or a
lock;

lock; and the man who is suffering confinement for a violation of the peace, is perhaps seasoned to cruelty, by conversing with some iron-loaded wretch, who having committed a deliberated murder, awaits only the forms of the law, to be led to the gibbet. The New Bayley-prison, is free from these evils: the spirit of benevolence which directed the humanity of a HOWARD and a BECCARIA, has provided against them.

This well contrived, and well managed gaol, is under the direction of the magistrates of the division, who are ably seconded by a worthy and humane governor, in Mr. William Dunstall, who entered upon the situation, on the resignation of Mr. Furnival (the first governor) in 1794. The governor's apartments are upon the ground-floor; and a part of the land which surrounds the prison, but inclosed within the walls, is a well cultivated garden.

THE BARRACKS.

Are situated in HULME, which is another township, although it appears a part of Manchester. The barracks are built upon an uniform

form convenient plan, open only to the south, where they are bounded by a brook. They are intended for dragoons; the stables are on each side of the yard, and over them are the apartments for the soldiers. The quarters of the officers are in an insulated building near the north end of the yard, which is capacious enough for most manœuvres which are generally used in exercising a squadron of horse.



BRIDGES.

The most ancient bridge has been already mentioned in the sketch of the history of Manchester, by the name of "Hanging Bridge". There remains little more to say upon this subject, but that one of the arches of this bridge may be seen from a back window, in a hair-dressers' shop, which adjoins to, and overlooks the yard below the remains of the battlements, as well as in the cellar of another house adjacent.

The OLD, or SALFORD BRIDGE, * over the
Irtwell,

* At the place where the bridge now crosses the river, was formerly a *ford*. Traces of the road, by observation of carriage ruts in the rock, have been discovered by workmen digging for foundations on the Manchester margin of the river.

Newell, was built (according to Hollingsworth) in the time of Edward the third ; towards the charge of which, one Thomas De La Booth gave thirty pounds ; a great sum in those days. It had three arches, and in *Leland's* time had a chapel on the middle pier, since used as a dungeon. In the year 1778, this bridge was opened to its present breadth, by taking down the dungeon, and extending the piers and arches. Until that period it was highly dangerous for foot passengers to meet a carriage ; and it was often a work of labour for persons not very active, to get over the bridge on a market day, as they were often obliged to take refuge in the angular recesses, which at that time were on both sides of the bridge, to escape from impending danger. The avenues to this bridge, from the Manchester side, have been lately opened to the width of the bridge, agreeable to the provisions of the acts of Parliament for the improvement of the towns, obtained in 1775 and 1791 ; but the Salford approach is still in its ancient contracted state. The river, over which the bridge is thrown, is very liable to floods, which rise very suddenly to a great height. The highest on record, was in the year 1616, when the

the water was so high, that men laded water from the river, as they stood upon the bridge.

BLACK-FRIARS' BRIDGE, was the next which was built over the Irwell. It is of wood, and flagged, for foot passengers only. Its approach, from the Manchester side, is down thirty-four steps, which gain the level of Water-street, Salford. This bridge has been often repaired at the public expence; but was originally built, about forty years ago, by a company of comedians, who performed in what is now Mr. Berry's timber warehouse, as hath been already noticed under the head of the theatre. In the year 1775, the water rose so high in the river, that it ran through the rails of this bridge, and washed the flags. *

The **NEW BRIDGE**, or, as it is often called (notwithstanding it was erected prior to the prison) "*The New-Bayley Bridge*," was erected by subscription (in shares of 40l. each) in the years

- * It has often been in contemplation to throw a carriage bridge of stone or of iron, over the river in this place, and take the houses down, from the lower end of St. Mary's gate to the water edge. Much to the regret of every one who regards the beauty of the town, and what is of more importance, its convenience, and the health of the inhabitants, the scheme has been laid aside.

years 1783-4 and 5. The foundation was laid May 6th 1783; and it was opened for passengers and carriages in 1785. For eighteen years, a toll was taken from every person who passed over it, whether on foot, horse-back, or with carriages. This toll was generously taken off January 31. 1803, by the subscribers, who, although they were not bound by any law for the purpose, relinquished the profit arising from it, after having had seven and a half per cent. and their original capital refunded to them, from the receipts of the toll. The Bridge being private property, in every sense of the word, the disinterestedness of the proprietors is certainly entitled to the warmest thanks of their fellow townsmen, for whom they have provided a far more convenient road out of town, towards Liverpool, Wigan, Preston, &c. than the ancient circuitous one by the Old Bridge. Before the toll was abolished, the proprietors purchased, with a part of their receipts, some buildings which they pulled down, at the upper end of *Bridge-street*, which previously was much contracted, for the length of the present shambles.

The bridge is a handsome one of stone, with .

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three

three arches, and a small one, left open in support of the right of the late Duke of Bridgwater to a towing-path to his quay, (not used as such, at present, but occupied as a dye-house) in Salford, agreeable to the first act of parliament his Grace obtained for his navigable canal. The bridge is flagged on both sides for the convenience of foot passengers; and in winter it is well lighted. The tolls were let, the last year they were taken notwithstanding there were then, two *free* bridges over the same river, and notwithstanding the tolls over this, were only a single half-penny a day for a foot-passenger, and a proportionate toll for carriages, for one thousand one hundred and fifty pounds per annum! This circumstance, marks the importance of the passage, gives an idea of the population of the towns, and fixes, in a proper point of view, the disinterestedness of the subscribers to the bridge, who so handsomely made the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, so valuable a present.

The piers of ANOTHER BRIDGE of three arches, over the *Irrwell*, are built above the water's usual level, about a quarter of a mile from Salford Poor-house. It is erecting at the expence

pence of Samuel Clowes, Esq. and when finished, will add much value to the lands in Broughton, which, considering the distance from the centre of Manchester, has been, notwithstanding its many beautiful situations, much neglected by builders, owing to its want of an eligible road. The present owner has the wisdom to see the occasion of the neglect, and he will, no doubt, be amply remunerated for the money he is expending in obviating the objection. A turnpike road is said to be in agitation over this new bridge to Bury, &c. which if carried into effect, will not only add value to the land in Broughton, but also lift that open street, *Greengate, Salford*, into more consequence than it has been used to enjoy.

There are six bridges in Manchester over the *Irk*; the principal of which are, those at Hunt's-bank, at Mill-brow, and that at the end of Long Millgate, known by the name of "Scotland Bridge." They are all low bridges, and are very liable to be overflowed, in time of flood, an inconvenience to which this river is very liable, from its rise among the hills, which pour the water from a large surface, into its narrow channel.

Over the river *Medlock*, there are nine bridges, in different parts of the town. Those of Downing-street, Ardwick—Ancoats—Knot-mill—and Oxford-street, are the most considerable. The three former are plain bridges, of extended breadth; and the last mentioned, is a very handsome one, and very singularly constructed. Oxford-street crosses the river diagonally, and the arch of the bridge is thrown over in that direction; the battlement on the north-east side, is almost passed, before we arrive at that on the south-west. A blank arch, on each side, gives the bridge an appearance of having three arches; the blanks being on opposite sides of the water. The neat masonry of this bridge is seldom examined, even now; and when the adjoining land is built upon, it will be entirely lost to the public eye.

Beside the above-mentioned bridges, there are three others over *Shooter's Brook*; one of three arches over "Shude-hill Pits;" and twenty, over the different *canals*, which intersect the town. There is also an *AQUEDUCT*, which carries the Ashton canal over Shooter's brook, now sunk beneath an intended street, which is to pass from the lower end of Piccadilly, to Great Ancoats'-street. The

The aqueduct is a lofty, and singularly constructed arch, which, like the bridge in Oxford-street, over the *Medlock*, is diagonal. It is well worthy of observation; and its approach from Piccadilly is rather picturesque. At *Knot-mill*, there is a TUNNEL, through which the Rochdale canal passes, on its way to the junction with the canal of the late Duke of Bridgewater, below Castle-field. The tunnel passes under the street leading to the Castle Quay, and has bridge-like battlements, at each end, in Gaythorn-street, and Castle-field, where the canal appears open.



FAIRS.

There are *two* fair in the year held in *Manchester*, and *two* in *Salford*. The first, on **EASTER MONDAY** and **TUESDAY**, is holden at *Knot-mill*, for toys, exhibitions of itinerant shows, &c.†—The second is in *Salford*, on **WHIT-MONDAY**, for horses, horned cattle, and pigs, toys, and exhibitions. This fair is also resorted to, by Yorkshire clothiers, blanket-manufacturers, button-makers, japaners, &c. being similar

† It does not appear that this fair is held under any grant or charter, but by custom.

lar, though upon a smaller scale, to that of Chester. The *New Cloth-hall*, which is formed out of the large house and offices of the late Gore Booth, esq. is divided into a great number of apartments, which are let for the fair, which lasts about three weeks. The third, is still called *ACRES FAIR*, * from the place in which it has been held many hundred years having been called *Acres Field*, now ST. ANN'S SQUARE. It is holden October first and second, for the sale of horses, horned cattle, and pigs: toys and fruit, are, of course, an appendage, but the respectability of the houses in the vicinity, and the want of room for the standing of booths or caravans, exclude Mr. Punch, and the whole fraternity of wonders from it.—On the second day, the steward of the Lord of the Manor (accompanied in procession by the Borough-reeve and Constables, and a few persons who represent burgesses, who owe suit to the court of

* This fair was originally for three days, on the eve, the feast, and the morrow of saint Matthew. It was granted by letter patent, recorded in the Tower, by Henry the third, to Robert Gresley, Lord of the manor of Manchester, and bears date 13th August in the eleventh year of his reign. By the act which was obtained in 1708, for building Saint Ann's church, the fair was reduced to two days, the feast and morrow of Saint Matthew, which being on the 21st day of September, the subsequent alteration of style, has brought the fair to the first and second days of October.

of the lord) proclaims the right of the Lord of the Manor to hold the fair in that place,—The fourth, and last fair, in the year (commonly called “Dirt Fair”) is held in Salford the 17th day of November, for the sale of horses, horned cattle, and pigs, with the accompaniments of Whitsunfair. The cloth-hall is also open, and the number of persons who attend with manufactured goods (particularly blankets, and woollen cloth) is very great. This fair also lasts about three weeks.



MARKETS.

On every day, in the week, except Sunday, provisions of all kinds are to be purchased; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are the principal flesh-market days. The last, exhibits an abundance of provisions of every description, which never fails to surprise strangers, not only as to its collection, but its probable sale. The quantity of butchers' meat sold every Saturday, is almost beyond belief; and for quality, it is universally allowed, to be equal, at least, to that exposed for sale in any market in the United Kingdom. The quantity of oatmeal, butter, cheese, potatoes, and other vegetables.

getables brought into the town on that day, is no less matter for surprise, especially when it is considered, that the country to the east and the north of Manchester, contributes nothing to the market, but are almost wholly supplied with many articles from it. The fish sold here, are chiefly, salmon from the Ribble; sparlings, herrings, soals, flukes, &c. from the north-west coast; and haddock, cod, and lobsters, from the Yorkshire coast.

The different markets are held in the following places: *Old Shambles*, between the Market-cross, and Smithy-door;—the *New Shambles* in Deansgate, at the upper-end of Bridge-street, were removed thither in the spring of 1803, from the Shambles in Pock-ford, which had heretofore been called the “New Shambles”* having been erected there upon private property, and opened as a market July, 28, 1781, at which time the loose stalls, which till then had incommoded the Market-place, and the lower end of Market-street-lane, were removed;†—the *New*

CROSS

* They were erected by Messrs Chadwick and Ackers, but who afterwards sold them, and the land they occupied, to the late Sir John Parker Mosley Bart. the lord of the manor.

† The pork-market was in this street, and extended as high as Cromford Court. The stalls, on a Saturday, were an intolerable nuisance.

cross-Shambles, at the upper end of Oldham-street;—the shambles in *St. John's Market*, Camp-field; and those, newly erected, at *Bank-top*; beside these, on the regular market days, temporary stalls are displayed every Monday, in Turner-street, where the remains of the Saturday's beef, mutton, &c. are sold.

The FISH-MARKETS, are opposite the cross, and in a building formerly called the New Market-hall, erected in Pool-fold, when the shambles were built there. It was intended for the sale of poultry, and the minor productions of farms; but notwithstanding the superior accomodations, and the advantage of being screened from the vicissitudes of the weather, the country saleswomen were so wedded to custom, that the major part continued to brave the falling rain and wintry winds, in *Smithy-door*, instead of seeking the comforts of a covered situation in the hall. The Fish-market now established in it, is supported by subscription, with a view to bring into the town, a greater variety, as well as a larger supply of good fish, and to keep down the price.

The MEAL and FLOUR-MARKET, is held in
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a building and an adjoining yard, in Market-street-lane. The quantity of oat-meal exposed there for sale every Saturday, is matter for astonishment to persons from the southern counties, where that kind of meal is only used as an addition to broths, or to make gruels. The CORN-MARKET is in Fennel-street. It was formerly called "Barley-cross"—whether there ever was a cross there or not, is unknown.

The wholesale POTATOE-MARKET has lately been removed from its former situation on Shude-hill * to a new market in Camp-field, denominated "St. John's market" from its vicinity to the church dedicated to Saint John. Notwithstanding the major part of the potatoes brought into Manchester, come into town within a few yards of this new market, yet the farmers are with difficulty prevailed upon to stop in it, but having paid the legal toll to the lord of the manor, proceed a mile further, to the old market,

* Upon the spot where the potatoe market was held, grew some tall trees about fifty years ago, in the boughs of which was a rookery. A curious circumstance in natural history, was observed in the manners of these sociable birds. They were not constant to one situation, but some years migrated to trees which grew in Quay street, and in others to some trees near the old house of correction. When those at Shudehill were cut down, the rooks were confined to the other places, which by degrees lost their trees, and about thirty years ago, the poor birds were driven entirely out of town.

ket, to meet their old customers upon the accustomed place of sale.

The FRUIT, or as it is generally termed, the APPLE-MARKET, is in Fennel-street, and the upper end of Long Millgate. The market for CATTLE is at HYDE'S CROSS, so called from there having formerly been a cross there, which from the circumstance of cows being sold in that place, was called *Hyde's Cross*. The market for SWINE, was formerly in Fennel-street, but is now on Shude-hill. The CHEESE-MARKET is in Hanging-ditch, where there is a handsome hall for the purpose. The SHOE-MARKET is in Withygrove; and the HAY-MARKET is in Bridge-water-street, near the New Potatoe-Market. That part of Manchester called "The Market-place," the scite of the late Exchange, Saint Mary's-gate, and the upper end of Smithy-door, * constitute the market for the sale of vegetables and the smaller fruits. The middle and lower end of Smithy-door, is the crowded market for butter, poultry, eggs, &c.

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*It is said, that Smithy-door was originally so called from a honest blacksmith, whose smithy was in that situation, and who, on being obliged to prove a debt in Salford court, brought the door of his workshop with him as a voucher, in order that the chalky hieroglyphicks it was ornamented with, and which were his substitutes for written accounts, might afford collateral evidence in favour of his claim.

On the three principal market days, but more especially on Tuesdays, a very great number of manufacturers from the adjacent country and neighbouring towns, attend the market, for the sale of cotton goods; for the exposure of which, they hire small apartments, at great rents, in the vicinity of the *Market-place*, where an exchange is held (though there is no building for the purpose) and the buyers and sellers meet each other in the street. When trade is not cramped by war, or its accustomed channels stopped by a violation of the laws of nations, the value of the goods sold in one day, is sometimes very great; and Tuesday morning never fails to afford matter for admiration in strangers, from the quantity of cotton goods which are dragged through the streets in the carts and waggons of bleachers, dyers, and printers. The numerous assemblage of busy faces which are observed "upon 'change" about noon, on that day, is always an interesting scene to a contemplative mind, whether the observer be a merchant, a politician, or a philosopher.

The market for WOOLEN-CLOTH, although it cannot vie with those of Leeds and Huddersfield, is yet very considerable, notwithstanding the

the manufacturing of cotton goods, appears to employ the whole population of the town and neighbourhood. It is held every Saturday morning, in a large room over the *Meal-house*, before-mentioned.

Manchester has two handsome stone MARKET-CROSSES; one of which, at the head of the *Old Shambles*, was built in the year, 1752.* It is nearer the gothic, than any other order, and is surmounted by some curious iron work, and a gilt crown. At the foot of the cross, the stocks are placed.† The other cross is at the upper end of *Oldham-street*, and has the appearance of an obelisk, crowned with a wind vane. There is also a handsome stone cross in *Green-gate, Salford*, which is also ornamented by a gilt crown, and a sun dial. At the foot of this cross are placed the stocks for the *Salford* culprits.

STREETS,

* When this cross was erected, an old one which stood in the same place, was removed to, and set up in *High street*, nearly opposite the present Commercial Inn. It stood there some years, but it fell at last a martyr to the mischief of the boys who were almost perpetually shewing their agility in climbing to the top of it.

† This cross is further disgraced by its proximity to the *Pillory*. When his majesty the KING of DENMARK visited Manchester, in the year 1769, he lodged at the *Bull's-head-inn*, from the windows of which he observed the pillory. On being told its use, it occasioned him to make some curious enquiries respecting the character of a town, which exhibited in front of the (then) principal inn, a permanent erection for the punishment of criminals.

STREETS, SQUARES, &c.

In the sketch of the history of Manchester printed in a former part of this guide, an idea has been given of the progressive extension of the town, by laying out and building new streets, &c. The number of streets, squares, courts, yards, and other inhabited places, with appropriate names, in Manchester, are now upwards of *eight hundred*; to say nothing of the *projected* new streets, some of which extend upwards of two miles from the centre of the town. Little remains to be added, except a general character of their appearance. The old part of the town is sprinkled with a motley assemblage of old and new buildings, and the streets, except where they were improved by the acts of 1775, and 1791, are very narrow. The new streets contain many capital modern houses, but they are more distinguished for their internal, than their external elegance; and it is an observation often made by strangers, that the houses are, generally speaking, much better finished within, than those of similar exterior appearance, in any other town they have noticed. MOSLEY-STREET contains

tains many capital houses, and if it had fortunately been a few yards wider than it is, it would have been one of the best streets in the north of England. LEVERS-ROW, is perhaps the most pleasant situation absolutely in the town. This arises from its proximity to the Infirmary, which has kept the front free from buildings, and from the gardens belonging to that charity, which enliven the prospect from the windows of the houses. There are few other streets which can claim credit for their being pleasantly situated, attention having been too minutely directed to the value of land, to sacrifice much to public convenience, or the conservation of health. This, perhaps, has been the ground of the present prevalent disposition of so many persons, whose business is carried on in the town, to reside a little way from it, where the breath of heaven can more freely blow upon them. This propensity has contributed much to the increase of Manchester; for situations which twenty years ago, were chosen for their rurality, are now enveloped in the surrounding bustle of the town.

The increase of trade has not only contributed much new building towards the general
mass

mass, in order to manufacture goods, to lodge them when made, or display them for sale ; but it has materially altered the appearance of the older part of the town. Thirty years ago, the neighbourhoods of Saint Ann's-square,* King-street, and Saint James'-square, were the best situations for warehouses of consequence. High-street, and Cannon-street, contained nothing but dwelling-houses ; Peel-street, and its neighbourhood, were then quite remote from business, and the major part of the land, which Peel-street stands upon, was rented by a Dyer, with his house, dye-house, &c. for 14*l.* a year. At that time a man would have been thought mad to have spoken of "Aldred's dye-house," as a good situation for business. It is now the centre of it. The active genius of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. has effected the change. The superiority of the goods manufactured in the house which he stood at the head of, impelled his customers to follow him, wherever he might fix. He erected a warehouse, in a retired situation, where land was cheap, but which immediately experienced

* At the period here mentioned, Saint Ann'-square, was rendered very pleasant by the trees which were planted round it ; just at the outside of the flags. At that time there was but one shop in it. The uncomfortable approach to it, has been described in a former part of this work.

experienced an unprecedented advance. .Partly from the high opinion formed of the judgement of Sir Robert [then Mr.] Peel, and partly that they might have an opportunity of standing within the chance of some of the respectable connections he had formed, being induced to drop their favours upon them, every one wished to have a warehouse near him. Building after building arose, and dwellings after dwellings were metamorphosed into warehouses, which have spread, till Cannon-street, High-street, Duke-street, Marsden-square, and a part of Church-street, and the upper end of Market-street-lane, have banished the accustomed *Lares*, to make way for the God of Trade. Other local revolutions have also been effected, in the last thirty years, in different parts of the *old* town—for instance: Cromford-Court, Hodson-Square, &c. were covered by mean cottages, or pig-sties; Pool-fold, where so many handsome lofty warehouses now stand, was, previous to its conversion into a Market in 1781, partly gardens, barns, and cottages; the latter, of which the *Three-Tuns* public-house was a part, formed a small group, known by the name of HYDE PARK; perhaps, jeeringly to contrast the poverty of its aspect, with the idea of magnificence or

M m superiority

superiority, often attached to the mention of *Hyde-Park*, the elegant appendage to the pleasures of London.

Manchester cannot boast much of its SQUARES. They fall very short of some in other large towns. But there is one laid out (Grosvenor-Square) which, if it gets finished, according to the plan, will rival the finest. A large and flourishing plantation and pleasure ground, form the centre, which is guarded all round by iron palisades. The houses will be erected so as to have very wide streets between them and the pleasure ground. One elegant house, only, is as yet built; but no doubt a few years, will see the design carried fully into effect.

But if Manchester and Salford, cannot, as yet, boast elegant squares, they can exhibit two most delightful suburbs. The one ARDWICK-GREEN, which thirty years ago, was a distant village, is now joined to the town by continued streets. It is perhaps one of the best built, and most pleasant suburbs in the kingdom, to which its elegant houses—its expanded green—and the lake in its centre, all contribute. The other situation is the SALFORD-CRESCENT, which stands upon

upon a spot almost unrivalled for a beautiful, and commanding prospect, which from the nature of the situation can never be interrupted by buildings; and the inhabitants of the charming elevation, will always be sure of rich country scenery, in view of their front windows, however crowded and confined the back part of their buildings may become. The fertile valley—the meandering of the river Irwell, approaching to, and receding from the Crescent—the rural cots, the pleasant villas—the rising hills, and the distant mountains, form a landscape which never fails to create an admiration that will reiterate as often as the eye looks over the fascinating picture. A few hundred yards beyond the Crescent on the Pendleton road, a new square is building, which when finished, will add much to the architectural beauties of the united towns.

But it is not always the finest buildings, or the most admired situations, which give the greatest pleasure to the mind. The picturesque the whimsical, and the antique, afford appropriate gratification. Such as delight in the former, would be paid for their trouble if they were to examine that part of Manchester, called

M m 2

Gibraltar

Gibraltar, a labyrinth of cottages situated on the banks of the river *Irk* near Scotland-bridge—and the home scenery of that river—particularly near the corn-mills, and the back part of the College. If they seek for antiquity they must examine the Three-Tons public house in the Apple-market ; and above all, the curious old houses, whose super-stories overhang one another, at the lower end of Deansgate. If oddity of situation for the habitations of mankind is sought after, it may be met with on the banks of the *Irwell*, in that part of the town called *Parsonage*. The approach is down some steps called Press-house-steps, opposite Parsonage-lane, and the curiosity of the place extends till, by a curious outlet, the explorer (for none ever could get to this populous quarter by accident) finds himself emerging to the more common haunts of men, in the vicinity of Saint Mary's Church. If any one wishes to see what is possible to make of building-land, he may be gratified if he will walk down some steps opposite the steeple of St. Mary's church. He will there find occasion for the exclamation of Farquhar's Country Boy: " Houses upon houses, and folk upon folk !" The building alluded to, is close
to

to the margin of the river; the first five houses which are seen, are the second in height from the foundation: their fronts are guarded from the river by rails, which leave a flagged path to the respective doors. The houses, as far as they are individually concerned, consist of one story only, of two rooms, and a small yard. Immediately below these, on descending a flight of stairs, which are guarded in the same manner as the former, the same number of houses appear. The third and fourth tiers of houses are immediately above the first mentioned, and have the same conveniences. Thus twenty dwelling houses (which were inhabited before they were finished) are placed upon the foundation of five, and they all have the advantage of an open prospect to the river, and overlook the garden belonging to the Salford Twist Company, and their elegant factory, which may be seen to more advantage from this point, than from any other.

SPINNING FACTORIES.

Although it was not the intention of the author of the "Manchester Guide" to enter into a history of the trade and manufactories of

of the town, yet the spinning factories, being not only from their commercial consequence, the magnitude of some of the buildings, and the curious mechanism contained in them, objects of much curiosity to strangers, a short notice is here taken of them.

In the united towns there are ninety three spinning factories, (beside single rooms worked by manual labour) which receive their motion from that valuable discovery the steam engine.* In these

“ Press’d by the ponderous air, the piston falls

“ Resistless, sliding through its iron walls ;

“ Quick moves the balance’d beam of giant birth,

“ Wields his large limbs, and nodding shakes the earth.”

[DARWIN’S BOTANIC GARDEN.]

It would perhaps be impossible for words,
only

* These powerful auxiliaries to human industry, are all constructed agreeable to the patent improvements of Messrs. Bolton and Watts. They consume a vast quantity of coal, and have rendered that useful article very dear; but they have been the means by multiplying and accelerating motion, of providing and diffusing, in a great degree the money requisite for the advance. There are supposed to be at least 151500 spindles in the different factories in the town and neighbourhood. One thousand spindles will perhaps be a fair average for each horse power. A factory set in motion by an engine of ten horse power, will consume, including the stove, a ton of coals per day. From this data, a calculation may be made of the coal consumed in the year by the engines of the different factories in Manchester. The result will be pretty nearly, forty-seven thousand, two hundred and seventy tons.

only, to convey a proper description of these astonishing monuments of human industry; but as it is become a fashion for strangers to visit spinning factories, the following short account of the process, may assist them in their enquiries.

After the cotton is sufficiently cleaned by women and children, in which operation they have lately been assisted by *Batting Machines*, so called from their beating the cotton with sticks, in a manner similar in effect to beating by hand, a certain weight of cotton is spread upon a cloth and rolled up, in order to be carded, in a machine employed for the purpose, which consists of two cylinders, of different diameters; the larger covered with fine cards, is fixed, so as to come in contact, when it revolves, with a number of stationary cards. The smaller cylinder is furnished with narrow cards fixed upon it, in spiral directions. The cloth in which the cotton is placed, is, by means of rollers, made to unfold slowly, in order to feed the large cylinder; when sufficiently carded, the cotton is stripped off it, in appearance like a thin fleece, which is effected by the motion of a very ingenious crank. This is afterwards contracted, by passing through a pair of rollers.

rollers. It is then "*sized*," by means of two pair of rollers, which revolve with varied celerity. By this part of the process, the cotton is drawn out longitudinally, and when ready for making into *Rovings*, it is distinguished by the name of *Drawings*. It is then run through two pair of rollers as before, and is received, as it comes from them, into a revolving can. It is now ready for winding, which is done by hand, by small children upon spindles. The cotton in this state, is ready to be applied to the water-spinning machine, or another machine, which answers nearly the same purpose, called a *Throstle*, which is worked by water, or the application steam. But if it is intended to be spun upon mules, it must undergo another operation, called "stretching;" in this the "roving" is wound upon bobbins, and fixed in a creel, from which it is conducted to a set of rollers, which again reduce it in size, twist it slightly, and wind it upon a spindle, which when filled, is stripped of the cotton, which is then applied to the *mules*, in which it is passed again through rollers of different velocities, whilst the elongated yarn is made to recede from them to a certain point, as a woman does, who is spinning a single thread; the threads of cotton, whilst extended,

ed, receive a sufficient twist for manufacturing purposes. When they have attained this point, a part of the machine is pushed up to the face of the rollers, by which means the threads are wound upon spindles, which turn underneath, and upon which, by a simple contrivance, in rising and falling a directing wire, the threads are regularly laid upon them. When taken off the spindles, the cotton is said to be in "Cop" and is ready for the manufacturer, except it is intended to be dyed, previous to being made into cloth, in which case it is "Reeled," which is done by a simple, yet ingenious machine, which measures the length of the threads, as it winds it into lays and hanks, *noting the measure*, by a stroke upon a bell. After reeling, it is made up into bundles of five pounds each,* by help of a curious piece of mechanism, which compresses the hanks of cotton, whilst the packer is binding up the bundle.

The value of cotton yarn depends upon its length, and is distinguished by numbers, which bespeak the number of hanks in the pound. Thus No. 20 yarn, has 20 hanks; No. 100 has 100 hanks in each pound weight. Every hank

N n

is

* Water twist is made up into bundles of ten pounds each.

is 840 yards long ; so that one pound of cotton yarn, of No. 20 is 16800 yards long ; and one pound of No. 100, contains 84000 yards. †

Something perhaps will be expected in a work of this nature, on the subject of a communication with other towns. But a detail would better suit a *Directory* than a *Guide*: Suffice it to say, that goods are conveyed every day between Liverpool and Manchester, by the late Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and by the Irwell and Mersey navigation company: * that goods are conveyed to all parts of the south-

† The finest yarn ever spun, was about 300 hanks, one pound of which was, of course, 252000 yards; (upwards of 150 miles long!) The average number spun in Manchester, is supposed to be 100. The spindles in the different factories are stated to be about 1515500, which each turn off, upon a fair average, ten hanks per week. It would be curious to carry the calculation a little further, when we should find, that the whole of the factories in Manchester, spin threads, in one year, which, tied together, would measure the almost incredible length of 242,511,725, miles!! A length of thread sufficient to wrap round the earth, upwards of nine thousand times! Carrying the fanciful calculation a little farther, we shall find the yarn sufficient to form a piece of muslin, five quarters wide, that would encompass the planet we live upon.

* As a proof of the astonishing increase of the trade of Manchester, forty years ago, only eight boats were employed in the trade between Manchester and Liverpool. At this time besides Lighters, on the canal, upwards of one hundred and twenty are employed in the trade. The land carriage between the two places has been so far from decreasing, that there are twenty times the goods conveyed by land now, than there were at the period above-mentioned.

south of England, and to London, by boats which pass through the Grand Trunk navigation. The Rochdale, Huddersfield, Ashton, Oldham, Stockport, Peak Forest, Bolton and Bury canals, have all boats upon them, which convey goods, through their different ramifications and branches, to the east coast, direct to HULL. On the different canals, PASSAGE-BOATS of a neat and comfortable construction regularly sail, at the following times :

From the *Duke's Quay*, every morning at eight o'clock, to Altringham, Lymn, London-bridge (near Warrington) Preston-brook, and Runcorn.

From the same place, on every Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, a boat sails for London-bridge, and the the intermediate places.

From the same place, every morning at ten, and every evening at half past five, from the 25th of March, to the 29th September; and every afternoon, at half past four o'clock, during the other months, a boat sails to BARTON-AQUEDUCT, WORSLEY, &c.

The following are the fares upon this canal. The highest prices being for the front rooms of the boats, and the inferior prices for the back-rooms—To Stretford 6d and 1s. To Altringham 9d and 1s—To Dunham, 1s and 1s 6d—To Lymn 1s 3d and 2s—To London bridge, 1s 6d and 2s 6d—To Preston-brook, 2s and 3s—To Runcorn, 2s 3d and 3s 6d*—To Worsley, 6d and 1s—To and from Worsley, the same day, 9d and 1s 6d.

The passage-boat to STOCKPORT, sets out from the *Piccadilly Wharf*, every Sunday morning, at eight o'clock; every

N n 2

Tuesday

* The prices for returning to Manchester, are the same.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at four o'clock of the afternoon, in the winter months, and at five in the summer months: On which days, the boat also passes from Stockport to Manchester; on Sundays at four o'clock in the afternoon, and on the other days at eight in the morning. The fares are in the back room 8d, in the front room 1s. On returning the same day, fourpence is paid in the former, and sixpence in the latter.

The *BOLTON Passage Boats* set off from the *New Windsor Bridge, Salford*, every morning, at half past seven; every evening at five. They also pass from Bolton to and Manchester every morning and evening. The fares are, in the front cabin 1s 6d. and in the back cabin, 1s.

Notwithstanding the advantages Manchester derives from inland navigation, it employs not less than one hundred and twenty land carriers, who convey goods to and from various parts of the kingdom, in waggons or carts. The latter vehicles being more used in Lancashire, for the conveyance of goods, than in any other country. *

In the year 1770, there was only one stage coach to London, and one to Liverpool, which went from, or came into Manchester; and these sat out only twice a week. There are

now

* Manchester was one of the last places, where gangs of *PACK HORSES* were made use of. Thirty years ago, they traversed *Blakstone Edge*; a little time before that, they were the common carriers to the whole of the eastern and northern parts of this island. A vestige of them still remains here, in the gangs of small horses and moles, that bring lime upon their backs from the neighbourhood of *Disley* in *Cheshire*.

now twenty-seven distinct coaches, which run from hence, of which eighteen set out every day, and eight others, three times in the week, to their different places of destination. In the year 1754, a *Flying Coach* was advertized, and promised in the following words, that "How-
 "ever incredible it may appear, this coach will
 "actually (barring accidents) arrive in London,
 "in four days and a half, after leaving Man-
 "chester"!! The mail coaches now constantly travel that distance in thirty hours; and on the news of the late short-lived peace, the *Defiance* and the *Telegraph* coaches, came down in less than twenty hours!

VOLUNTEERS.

As this guide is published at a time when the country is at war, perhaps it may be proper to say something on the subject of the military corps, which are now under arms in Manchester and its suburbs. It is true, they are not a settled appendage to the town; and it is devoutly to be hoped that returning peace, will, ere long, enable them to lay aside their military habits; but it certainly ought to be remembered, that, in the hour of danger, when the inde-
 pendance

pendence of Britain was threatened, so many patriots were found in the towns of Manchester and Salford, to rally round the standard of their country.

The volunteer CAVALRY, have existed as a corps from an early period of the last war, and are under the command of *Shakespeare Phillips*, Esq. as Major Commandant. They consist of two troops. The gentlemen are mounted, in general, upon capital horses; and have for their uniform, helmet-caps, scarlet jackets, blue pantaloons, and hussar boots. Their arms are sabres and pistols. They serve without pay, and were individually at the expence of their own appointments.

The ROYAL MANCHESTER AND SALFORD VOLUNTEERS, form a regiment of one thousand infantry, under the command of *Colonel James Ackers*. * Their uniform is scarlet, faced with blue, and white linen pantaloons, furnished by a subscription of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford. They receive pay when on duty,

* Colonel Ackers, commanded a regiment of Volunteers with a similar name, and carrying the same colours as the present regiment, during the late war.

duty, which has not, with this regiment, been confined to mere parade or exercise, as they were out last summer on permanent duty, at Preston, for one month, when both officers and privates, gained much credit for their conduct, both as men and soldiers.

The SECOND BATTALION of MANCHESTER and SALFORD VOLUNTEERS, *Lieutenant Colonel Commandant John Sylvester*,† consists of one thousand men. Their uniform is scarlet and blue, and white pantaloons; but distinguished by their trimmings, from the regiment commanded by Colonel Ackers. The expence of clothing this regiment, was also defrayed by subscription, and the men receive pay when on duty. Both regiments have been declared by the Inspecting Officers of the district, to be equal to regiments of the line.

The MANCHESTER RIFLE CORPS, commanded by *Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Hanson*, consists of six companies of fifty men each, who at their own expence have furnished themselves with handsome uniforms of dark-green, and with rifle-guns and sabres. They serve without
pay.

† Lieut. Col. Sylvester commanded a similar corps, with the same colours &c. during a great part of the late war.

pay, and have the best military band in the kingdom ; it consists of upwards of thirty *volunteer* performers, who have patriotically resolved, in case of an invasion, to lay aside their instruments of music, and exchange them for those of war. *

THE FIRST BATTALION OF INDEPENDENT MANCHESTER and SALFORD Volunteers commanded by *Lieutenant Colonel George Philips* † consists of about 400 men, serving without pay, and cloathed and appointed at their own individual expence. Their uniform is very handsome : Scarlet faced with blue, slightly trimed with gold, blue pantaloons, and short black *guetres*.

The

* To this corps are attached three other companies of *Rifle-men*, viz. one from BURY, one from DUCKENFIELD and one from STOCKPORT, which act with it on field days. There have also been four companies of *Pike-men* attached to this corps, which were raised at the expence of four gentlemen : The *Pendlebury*, by Joseph Hanson Esq.—the *Urmston*, by W Harrison, Esq.—the *Bury*, by J. Yates, Esq.—and the *Moston*, by S. Taylor, Esq. But these gentlemen have resolved, that their companies shall no longer serve as *Pike-men*, but that they will furnish the men with rifle-guns, &c. and attach them more effectually to the Manchester Rifle-Regiment.

† This corps stands very high on the scale of honourable patriotism. Till lately, it was distinguished by the name of “ The first battalion FOURTH CLASS Manchester and Salford Volunteers,” a title derived from the circumstance of consisting, exclusively, of persons whom government had classed in that order, by the act for the *Levee en Masse*, exempting them from the call for general defence. Their

The HULME Volunteers, consist of upwards of 200 men under the command of MAJOR JOHN POOLEY ; their uniform is scarlet faced with blue, and white pantaloons. They have pay when on duty.*

The PENDLETON Volunteers consist of 120 men under the command of Captain Ablet. Their uniform is similiar to the foregoing; and they also have pay when on duty.†

In addition to the military corps, already enumerated, there were, till lately, two others in Manchester ; one of which consisted of 1000 as fine fellows as ever stepped forward in defence of their country, who were raised and

O o

cloathed

offer of forming a regiment for *local defence* was accepted by government in the most handsome manner. But they have since extended their offers of service to all parts of the kingdom ; and with a view to afford an opportunity of entering into this respectable corps, to others, who were not of the fourth class in society, on the 24th October 1804, after having been reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel Bayley, the inspecting field officer of the district, and receiving some very handsome compliments from him, on their military appearance, and the very excellent state of discipline they were in, they determined to change their former appellation for that which they now bear.

* This corps has been upon permanent duty, at Knutsford, for fortnight.

† Beside the corps which are in the suburbs of the town, & neighbouring townships have bodies of volunteers, but an enumeration of them does not come within the present design.

cloathed in the same manner as the regiments commanded by Colonels Ackers and Sylvester; and the other, an independent corps of 400, in which the individuals were at the expence of their own appointments. Notwithstanding these two regiments are no longer under arms, no one can doubt but every man who marched under their respective colours, would instantly assert his claim to the post of honour, if the enemy should escape the watchful vigilance of the British fleet, and land upon our shores. And if that day should ever arrive, beside the volunteers who have been already trained, there is little doubt but the spirit and patriotism latent in the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, would be so rouzed, that many thousands more would marshal in arms against the foe, and afford a glorious opportunity for the author of some future MANCHESTER GUIDE, to record, with a proud heart, the gallant achievements of his patriotic townsmen.



ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

In page 22 it was said, that Sir Nicholas Mosley bought the manor of Manchester from Lord de la Warr. This is a mistake; for it appears, that on the 15th of May, 21st of Elizabeth (1579) Sir William West, knight, Lord de la Warr, sold the manor, and all the rights and privileges attached to it, to JOHN LACYE, of London, citizen and cloth-worker, for 3000*l*. John Lacye re-sold the manor to *Sir Nicholas Mosley*, the 23d of March in the 38th of Elizabeth (1596) for the sum of 3500*l*.

In page 54, a list is given of the Boroughreeves and Constables for 1803-4, since that part of the Guide was printed, the annual election of municipal officers, has taken place, when the following gentlemen were chosen, for the year 1804-5.

For MANCHESTER,	James Hibbert, esq. <i>Boroughreeve</i> ,	
	Mr. Richard Entwisle,	} <i>Constables</i> .
	Mr. John Ratcliffe,	
For SALFORD,	Mr. David Locke, <i>Boroughreeve</i> .	
	Mr. George Gould,	} <i>Constables</i> .
	Mr. James Ingham,	

When the account of SAINT MARY's church was put to the press, the rectory was vacant; since that time, the Rev. John Gatcliffe, M. A. has been presented to it by the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate church.

In page 219, the salaries of the masters of the *Grammar School* were mentioned: since that part of this work was printed, an augmentation has taken place, and in future the head-master will have 280*l*. per annum—the second master, 150*l*.—the first usher, 100*l*.—the second usher, 90*l*.—and the teacher of the lower school (who gives up some perquisites formerly received from the boys) 110*l*. a year.

ERRATA.

page line		page line	
1 8	for 'Moesley' read Mosley	77 11	for 'theives' read thieves
2 29	for 'report classed' read report will be classed	79 1	for 'has' read have
3 26	for 'litterally' read literally.	80 19	for 'escrutcheon' read eschutcheon
4 1		126 1 and 10	for 'Independants' read In- dependents
5 1	for 'crouded' read crowded	126 21	for 'Calvanists' read Calvinists
19 15	for 'privelege' read privilege	127 4	for 'Calvanist' read Calvinist
20 15	for 'limitted' read limited	135 23	for 'day day' read first day
21 8	for 'Aulenger' read Aulneger	137 7	for 'embelishments' read embel- lishments
43 20	for 'municiple' read municipal	341 15	for 'antient' read ancient
46 20	for 'too' read took	390 4	for 'enquiring' read inquiring
50 15	for 'municiple' read municipal	194 21	for 'comforts' read cloaths
54 1		226 15	for 'dimension' read dimension
58 3	for 'that' read than	261 15	for 'fair' read fairs
64 7	for 'this chapel' read Between this chapel	264 5	for 'are' read is
65 10	for 'rescusant' read recusant	278 19	for 'agreeable' read agreeably
67 13	for 'puritannically' read puritani- cally	— 21	'accillerating' read accelerating
74 24	for 'bullustrades' read balustrades	— 27	for 'this data' read these data
		280 15	for 'steam' read of steam

Some smaller inaccuracies are suffered to remain rather than swell the list of Errata.



ASTON, Printer, No. 84, Deansgate.

